

the system on cold instead of hot, worried about," said Vic DePaulis, "posal will figure as a major bar-

Seoul Clashes Subside; Hundreds of Students Hold Out in Cathedral

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Riot police battled Thursday with several hundred South Korean students who barricaded themselves in Seoul's main Catholic cathedral, but otherwise the city began returning to normal after an outburst of fierce street violence on Wednesday.

Students entered the grounds of Myeongdong Cathedral on Wednesday night. Thursday morning clashes broke out around it, with police firing hundreds of canisters of gas, some of them directly into the church's grounds.

Priests walked to police lines from the cathedral in the afternoon to protest the gassing. The priests

said they had been negotiating peaceful withdrawal of the students when the police attacked.

The students did not scatter, however, and the police have not moved in to arrest them, apparently due to informal status of churches as political sanctuaries that they cannot enter without risking extreme censure from the public.

Late at night, rows of helmeted police were deployed in streets and alleys approaching the cathedral and appeared to be settling in to wait.

Inside, students chanted "Down with military dictatorship," sang political songs and stockpiled gasoline bombs. They fashioned cloth and plastic gas masks and erected crude barricades that included plywood, tree branches, flower pots and trash cans.

During the day, they burned an effigy of President Ronald Reagan to underscore their contention that the United States props up the government of President Chun Doo-hwan.

Later the police fired dozens of gas grenades in the nearby Namdangnam outdoor market, to try to disperse several hundred students who appeared to be attempting to join the people at the cathedral.

Some people are calling the protests in Seoul and approximately 20 other cities the most extensive since an uprising in Kwangju city in 1980 that left more than 200 dead.

The police said about 3,831 people have been detained in protests around the country. They said that 708 policemen were injured. Three police boxes were attacked and three police vehicles and two motorcycles destroyed in the violence, they said.

In addition, two students have been reported seriously injured by flying gas canisters. A third student who was struck on the head was reportedly being kept alive only through use of respirators.

Meanwhile, Seoul cleanup crews swept away spent gas canisters and chunks of broken pavement that had been hurled at policemen by demonstrators.

Liberals Unveil Tax Plan As Australia Vote Nears

Reuters

SYDNEY — Australia's opposition coalition has unveiled a hefty package of tax reforms only four weeks before the country votes in a general election.

John Howard, leader of the Liberal Party, said his coalition's plan includes the cutting of personal and company taxes, elimination of four government agencies, cutting assistance to industry and major reform in health and social welfare programs.

Mr. Howard said that his tax policy would strike a decisive blow to Prime Minister Bob Hawke, leader of the Labor Party, who called for early elections after accusing the opposition of frustrating government efforts to aid the country's economy.

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Panamanian riot police approach a roadblock during demonstrations in Panama City.

Panama, Facing a Strike, Declares Emergency and Suspends Some Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PANAMA CITY — President Eric Arturo Delvalle, facing a general strike called by business and labor organizations after four days of violent disturbances in the capital, declared a state of emergency Thursday and suspended some constitutional rights.

The emergency decree suspended eight articles of Panama's Constitution. They included articles guaranteeing freedom of expression, movement and assembly, and those that forbid unlawful arrest and set a 24-hour limit to detention without charge.

The government blamed public disturbances in Panama City and Colon, 30 miles (81 kilometers) north of the capital, on "incitements to violence of persons and political groups wishing to seize power."

On Wednesday, business, labor and civic leaders called for a general strike to protest the way troops treated demonstrators angered by charges by a retired army colonel that the 1984 presidential election was rigged.

The colonel, Roberto Diaz Herrera, on Tuesday accused General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the armed forces chief and Panama's de facto ruler, of a variety of crimes including murder and electoral fraud.

General Noriega, who has commanded Panama's 20,000-man combined military and police since August 1983, responded by accusing Colonel Diaz of treason.

Colonel Diaz, forced out of the military for purported reasons of health, retracted the charges Tuesday night and said he was mistaken. But the retraction came after dozens of protests had erupted in the capital.

Anti-riot troops fired tear gas to break up a demonstration of 3,000 protesters Tuesday in Panama City's banking district. On Wednesday, about 5,000 students

at the National University's law school blocked downtown traffic for hours, throwing rocks at troops. Soldiers responded with tear gas.

There were no official estimates of fatalities or injuries in the Panama City rioting, but there were reports that up to 15 persons had been killed.

The National Civilian Crusade, a group of 35 business, civic and labor organizations, called for the general strike "in view of the fact that brutal violence has increased against defenseless citizens who were peacefully protesting in the streets."

Aurelio Barria, a leader of the group, said the "indefinite" strike would take effect immediately and last until the "security of the population can be guaranteed."

The 10,000 U.S. troops stationed in the Central American republic have been placed on alert since Tuesday, said William Ormsbee, a spokesman for the U.S. Southern Command.

A Sri Lankan with close ties to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the strongest of the militant groups seeking an independent state for ethnic Tamils, described the incident as an accident.

In eastern Sri Lanka on Thursday morning, 18 people, all reported to be Moslems, were killed when an explosion destroyed a private bus, officials said.

Members of Sri Lanka's Moslem minority often get caught in battles between Tamil separatists, drawn from about 12 percent of the national population, and the majority Sinhalese, who constitute about three-quarters.

Most Sinhalese are Buddhists and most Tamils are Hindu, although there are Christian communities drawn from both groups.

In Colombo, one man was killed and another was badly wounded before dawn Thursday morning when they were shot by sentries as they attempted to fish from a small boat in the waters of a lake near the security boundaries of the country's army headquarters.

Vigilance in the capital has been increased since leftist rebels, apparently operating independently of the Tamil militants, were able to penetrate on Sunday the defense perimeters of army bases at the city's two airports.

Tensions also have increased among Sri Lankan Tamils, according to people who have arrived from the Jaffna peninsula in the last few days. They say a major exodus of Jaffna residents has begun.

More than 50 million ethnic Tamils live in southern India, most of them in the state of Tamil Nadu, where all the Sri Lankan separatist groups are based.

One young man from Jaffna, who used only the name Kannan, said that the Tigers had lost "no more than 10 men" in the recent Sri Lankan Army assault and were still in control of at least three-quarters of the peninsula. The government has said that the military took 60 percent of the territory.

India's high commissioner in Colombo on Thursday night gave Sri Lanka's foreign minister, A.C.S. Hameed, a list of Indian proposals on how to handle future relief deliveries to Jaffna. Sri Lanka, while saying that Jaffna does not need Indian help, has agreed to review the proposals.

His aim was to block the spread of the AIDS virus within an infected person's body using a technique that enhances the activity of the body's own white blood cells.

Until just a few months ago, few experts believed it would be possible to develop a vaccine to benefit someone infected with the AIDS virus.

Most research for helping those who are already infected has centered on drugs that kill the virus or that add or restore specific components of the immune system. A vaccine, in contrast, works by stimulating the body's immune system to produce antibodies or other defenses.

The proposal from a scientist of Dr. Salk's stature is almost certain to stimulate much more research along these lines. Dr. Salk is the



Dr. Jonas Salk

Salk Urges Shift in AIDS Research To Protect Healthy Carriers of Virus

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Jonas Salk, the polio vaccine pioneer, has proposed a research strategy to determine whether an unusual type of immunization could be developed to protect people already infected with the AIDS virus from developing the fatal disease.

The proposed approach contrasts markedly with the method used to develop existing vaccines, which generally work by providing protection from a disease agent before an individual is infected.

The vaccine Dr. Salk envisions would be given to healthy carriers of the acquired immune deficiency

syndrome virus and to those who have only mild symptoms.

If, in addition to protecting the health of someone who is infected, the vaccine also reduced the ability to spread the virus, it could have "a greater and more rapid impact" on the AIDS epidemic than any conventional immunization against the virus that causes AIDS, Dr. Salk reported in an issue of *Nature*, the British journal, published Thursday.

Experts said Dr. Salk's proposal had theoretical appeal and should be taken seriously, but they were uncertain whether it was feasible.

Dr. Salk said his intention was to stimulate scientists to think anew about the prevailing medical dogma that holds that vaccines cannot protect people once they are infected. He also wanted to encourage a new approach to the control of AIDS.

Numerous laboratories and companies around the world are following several different approaches to more conventional vaccines against AIDS, but none has been proved effective.

The incubation period of the AIDS virus is measured in years and Dr. Salk theorizes that the virus does not multiply in the body during much of this long latent period, a phenomenon that he says offers a clue to possible new strategies of control.

Dr. Salk's proposed approach to treatment would usually be applied after natural antibodies had formed but before the major spread of the virus in the body.

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New Violence Erupts in Tamil Area Of Sri Lanka

By Barbara Crosser
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — More than 30 persons were killed Thursday in renewed ethnic violence in Sri Lanka's north and east, less than a week after the army completed a campaign against Tamil guerrilla strongholds on the Jaffna peninsula.

The attacks came on a Buddhist holy day and a national holiday. President President Junius R. Jayawardene had gone to the ancient capital of Anuradhapura to pray for peace.

Three soldiers and at least 10 young Tamil men died Thursday morning near Point Pedro, on the coast of the Jaffna peninsula, when a convoy of army buses hit a land mine on a road the military said it had just recaptured. More than 20 persons were wounded.

The young Tamils who died were being returned to their homes by the army after having been detained for questioning.

A Sri Lankan with close ties to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the strongest of the militant groups seeking an independent state for ethnic Tamils, described the incident as an accident.

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WORLD BRIEFS

South Africa Reinforces Emergency

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — The South African government issued a new state of emergency regulations on Thursday, reimposing bans on press coverage of security force actions and political violence.

The new regulations also gave any policeman or soldier the right to detain anyone up to 30 days before the law and order minister has to authorize the detention. A ban on advertisements promoting the aims of banned organizations was also reintroduced, after being overturned by the courts.

The new regulations were issued when the emergency declared a year ago expired at midnight Thursday. Anti-apartheid groups are planning two weeks of protests against the state of emergency decree. Fasts began late on Thursday and church bells rang at noon in protest.

India to Study Citizens' Swiss Accounts

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government, under heavy pressure to investigate kickbacks in arms deals, said Thursday that it would send a high-level team to Switzerland to discuss numbered bank accounts held there illegally by Indian citizens.

The announcement came a week after Sweden told India that considerable amounts had been paid in connection with a \$1.3 billion arms sale to India by a Swedish company. India denied that middlemen were involved or that any commissions were paid.

For weeks, Indian newspapers have published reports of alleged kickbacks and accused the government of showing no inclination to investigate the allegations. Indian opposition parties have used the reports to launch an attack on Mr. Gandhi, whose party is fighting a crucial election next week in Haryana.

France Is Defended at Barbie Trial

LYON (AP) — Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the National Assembly and a former prime minister and Resistance leader, told the court trying Klaus Barbie on Thursday that the French need not be ashamed of their conduct during the Nazi occupation.

"Some people would like to make this the trial of the French," Mr. Chaban-Delmas, 72, said. "The French conducted themselves honorably and don't have to be ashamed of France under the occupation." He was one of six former Resistance members testifying as "witnesses of general interest," a court designation for those who have no direct evidence concerning Barbie's activities but can speak of World War II conditions.

Barbie, 73, is being tried on charges of crimes against humanity for his activities as chief of the Gestapo in Lyon from 1942 to 1944.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas

U.S. Sends Helicopters to Philippines

MANILA (UPI) — The United States delivered 10 refurbished helicopters to the Philippines on Thursday. Philip Kaplan, the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Manila, said the helicopters, which were used during the Vietnam War, would increase troop mobility.

Philippine rebel spokesmen in Washington said that the Reagan administration was pressuring President Corason C. Aquino to mount a total war against the Communist guerrillas.

The refurbished helicopters are part of a \$900-million, five-year package of compensation to the Philippines provided by the United States in return for use of bases in the Philippines.

China Angered by Japanese Remark

BEIJING (NYT) — The Chinese Foreign Ministry has lashed out at Japan in response to an off-the-record comment reportedly made by a Japanese official who was critical of Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader.

The comment apparently was made last week in Tokyo during a background discussion between a Japanese Foreign Ministry official and Japanese reporters. The official is said to have commented that Mr. Deng was "living in the clouds" and that he was "divorced from reality."

Japanese officials "have made most unfriendly remarks on more than one occasion, which will have no good effects on Sino-Japanese relations," said Li Jinhua, a spokeswoman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Wednesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Air Controllers to Form Union

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. air traffic controllers voted overwhelmingly to form a new union: the Federal Labor Relations Authority announced. The vote was cast six years after President Ronald Reagan broke their 1981 strike and dismissed those who walked off their jobs.

A majority was required for certification. The controllers cast ballots in favor of a union by more than a 2-1 margin. With 84 percent of the eligible controllers casting ballots, the National Air Traffic Controllers Association was approved as the controllers' bargaining agent.

The controllers have been without a union since 1981 when leaders of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization attempted to gain more pay and better working conditions by calling an illegal strike.

British customs officers went on strike at four ports Thursday to press demands for higher pay. Freight traffic was delayed as about 200 men walked out at Dover, Ramsgate, Poole and Hull. (Reuters)

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Japan Racing Ahead on Superconductors

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Fresh from a sobering tour of Japan's leading research facilities, an American scientist has told a House of Representatives committee that Japan's corporate giants are "racing" toward commercial development of high-temperature superconductors.

"Every major Japanese university and more than 100 corporations are working on these new materials," said H. Kent Bowen, professor of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "We are talking, and they are in high gear."

Over the past six months, an entirely new class of superconducting

materials has been developed. As the race to bring them to market has intensified, American scientists, politicians and industrial experts have grown more vocal in calling for a national effort to counter Japan's lead.

So far, many of the basic discoveries have come from American labs, but Japan is expected to be much quicker in crafting the materials into useful devices, such as wire and computer chips.

Scientists, academics and government representatives convened to report on their progress and to devise a national strategy for transforming scientific discoveries into economic success.

"The United States of America can continue to talk about unfair policies," Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, testified. "But the truth is, the competition is defeating us is not unfair. It is just superior."

Mr. Domenici called for dedicating at least one of the nine U.S. national laboratories to commercial development of the new superconductors. Virtually all of them are engaged in superconductor research, but many scientists say that efforts have been duplicated and time wasted.

One of Japan's top researchers, Shimokuni Saito, president of the Technological University of Nagasaki, testified that although "superconductivity fever" had prevailed all over the world, the Japanese Trade Ministry had not made an overwhelming effort to consolidate the country's research.

Present superconductors must be cooled by expensive liquid helium, making them expensive to use and impractical for wide application. But research advances have eased the temperature requirement, and many scientists now foresee room-temperature superconductors that will transform all aspects of electricity.

Researchers captivated committee members with an impromptu demonstration of the new material's ability to float on a magnetic cushion when drenched with liquid nitrogen.

The research advances in superconductor technology have come almost daily, and one witness announced a new one.

William R. Graham, a science adviser to the president, announced that material scientists at MIT had made a high-temperature superconductor of a metal oxide. The other new superconductors have been made of ceramics, which are brittle and difficult to fabricate into wire.

Mr. Graham said President Ronald Reagan was firmly behind efforts to encourage rapid development of the new materials and that the White House had invited 2,500 people to a two-day conference on superconductors in July.

However, Mr. Graham was challenged by panel members who said the Reagan administration had given mixed signals about developing technologies.

Attorney Asks Jury to Ignore Goetz Statement

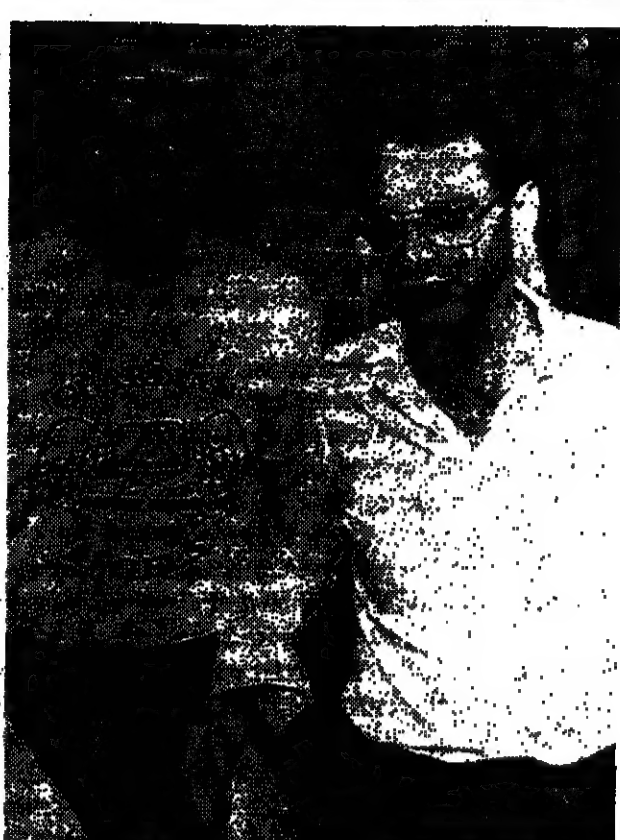
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The defense attorney for Bernhard H. Goetz, making his final appeal in Mr. Goetz's six-week trial for attempted murder, has asked jurors not to believe the words of his client.

But the prosecutor said Thursday that although jurors may pity the so-called "subway vigilante" who shot four young black men, they had a duty to find him guilty.

Mr. Goetz's attorney, Barry L. Stomick, said Wednesday that his client's taped account of the December 1984 shootings, in which he said that he intended to murder the youths when he drew his weapon because he feared they would rob him, was the "fantasy" of a "traumatized, sick psychologically upset individual."

But the prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Gregory Waples, said in the trial-level state Supreme Court that "Goetz did everything he could to kill those four young men." Jury deliberations in the trial were expected to begin by Friday.



Bernhard Goetz is escorted by a member of the Guardian Angels private security group as he leaves court.

Secord Cash Said to Help Protect North

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Money from a Swiss bank account controlled by Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general, paid for a sophisticated electronic security system installed a year ago at the home of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, according to congressional sources.

Glenn Robinette, a former Central Intelligence Agency employee who supervised the purchase and installation of the system at Colonel North's house in Great Falls, Virginia, was voted immunity from prosecution last week by the House and Senate select committees investigating the Iran-contra affair, sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Robinette, who is a consultant in security systems, is expected to be one of the witnesses called when public hearings resume June 22, one source said.

In March, Mr. Robinette said he had paid a contractor \$2,000 in cash to install an automatic system to open and close a gate at the entrance to the home of Colonel North, who was then a National Security Council aide.

Mr. Robinette said he hired the contractor at General Secord's suggestion. He said that the general had told him about Colonel North's concern with "terrorists and people like that."

On Wednesday, congressional sources said that Mr. Robinette had arranged for other, unidentified, security devices to be installed at an additional cost at Colonel North's home.

Mr. Robinette and General Secord were not available for comment Wednesday.

Congressional investigators have determined that a May 2, 1986, transfer of \$15,000 from Switzerland to an account of General Secord's company, Stanford Technology Trading Group International in McLean, Virginia, provided the funds that paid for the security devices, sources said.

Federal law prohibits government employees from accepting anything of value from private individuals in connection with official duties. At the time of the expenditures, Colonel North was supervising General Secord's "enterprise," which was carrying out a private resupply operation to the Contras and assisting in the sale of U.S. arms to Iran.

10, 9, 8, Oops! Lightning Foils NASA

Storm Accidentally Ignites 3 Small Rockets at Virginia Site

By Philip M. Boyce
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As launch officials huddled in a blockhouse at Wallops Island, Virginia, to escape a storm, lightning forced NASA to inadvertently conduct one of its busiest rounds of rocket launches of the last year.

The lightning ignited three small rockets poised on a launching pad Tuesday night, sending two hurtling along their planned trajectories, two and half miles (four kilometers) to sea, before startled officials could prepare to track them. The third, which was not in a skyward firing position, splashed ignominiously into the Atlantic Ocean just 100 yards (91 meters) from the pad.

It was a day of bitter irony for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which had been severely criticized in March for launching a large Atlas-Centaur rocket in bad weather. Lightning knocked the rocket out of control and it was destroyed. On Tuesday, as personnel at the Wallops Flight Facility followed their normal procedure for dealing with storms, lightning did them in again.

Robert Duffy, chief of the NASA operations division at Wallops Island, said it appeared that a lightning bolt struck close to the pad and induced enough current in the "firing leads" to set the rockets off. The firing leads are cables, leading from the blockhouse to the

rockets that are designed to carry a surge of current to igniters in the rockets, normally under computer control at the scheduled time of launching.

One of the rockets that fired accidentally had been scheduled to be launched shortly afterward in an attempt to study the very phenomenon that destroyed it: nighttime thunderstorms and their effect on the atmosphere.

Space agency officials said it was the first time in more than 13,000 launches at Wallops Island that lightning had triggered a rocket to lift off.

Space officials and weapon analysts said it would be virtually impossible for lightning to trigger the launching of a nuclear-tipped rocket, the space shuttle or a large unmanned NASA rocket. It could not be determined whether any other rockets in the military, space or industrial inventories might be vulnerable to lightning ignition.

The accident at Wallops Island occurred about 7 P.M. Tuesday as launch personnel were preparing five small rockets for takeoff. Two were small test rockets, four feet

(13 meters) long and two and three-quarters inches (seven centimeters) in diameter.

They were to have been fired before the others so that range personnel could calibrate and check their radars. The other three were larger scientific rockets that were to be sent aloft between 9:30 P.M. and midnight.

As the storm moved in, the launching team promptly "secured" the rockets and the pad and entered the nearby blockhouse to let the storm pass, according to a NASA statement. When the lightning struck, the two small rockets, set at a 75-degree angle, are believed to have followed their prescribed path, reaching an altitude of 15,000 feet and flying two and one-half miles downrange.

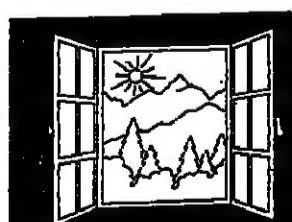
The third rocket, a 16-foot Orion carrying scientific instruments, was parked horizontally and shot forward into the Atlantic.

The value of the destroyed rockets, all operated by solid fuel, was estimated by NASA at less than \$30,000. There were no injuries to personnel and no damage to the pad, a NASA spokesman said.

No Injuries in Rome Blast

Reuters

ROME — A bomb exploded outside a warehouse containing electronic components in Rome on Thursday, causing damage but no injuries, the police said. A banner with slogans condemning the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and bearing a hammer and sickle was found near the warehouse.



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Good luck, Mr. President.
May God bless you and your country.

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Europeans See a Weaker Reagan

Suddenly, Allies Question His Energy and Initiative

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

VENICE — European diplomats say that President Ronald Reagan's performance at the 13th economic summit meeting left other leaders of major industrial democracies convinced he has rather suddenly begun to show his age and lame-duck status, and wondering whether he possesses the energy and initiative to provide active leadership for the alliance.

This image of Mr. Reagan was reinforced in public Wednesday as the president appeared to be falling asleep during the reading of the final summit communiqué. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker Jr. and Secretary of State George P. Shultz seemed to nudge Mr. Reagan to keep him awake. The president's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said, "He stayed awake for the whole time, unlike some of his counterparts."

Mr. Reagan was also the only leader who spoke from prepared note cards in private meetings. Although Mr. Reagan frequently uses such cards, the technique seemed this time to add to the impression that his leadership role had diminished.

On complex issues such as the NATO doctrine of "flexible response" and the impact of eliminating medium-range missiles

from Europe, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President François Mitterrand of France took the lead at the opening dinner discussion.

The European diplomats said after the summit meeting closed Wednesday that they were struck by the change in Mr. Reagan's demeanor from a year ago in Tokyo, when he was at the zenith of his popularity at home and played a leading role in discussions at the summit meeting table.

In public, the president was sanguine and upbeat in Venice, declaring Wednesday, "It's been a fine summit."

But in private sessions, he was sharply challenged by the leaders of France, West Germany and Japan, who criticized the enormous budget deficits of the Reagan years, despite Mr. Reagan's claim that he has made progress in reducing them.

Mr. Reagan's partners also expressed anxiety about the effect on allied defense strategy in Europe of a prospective agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles. They also gave only lukewarm backing to Mr. Reagan's initiative for a greater allied naval presence in the Gulf.

White House officials privately acknowledged the summit meeting was not a high point for the president. "That's just the

way the summit goes," a senior Reagan assistant said.

The White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., said Wednesday night that the "most important thing is there are probably no surprises" coming out of the summit meeting.

European diplomats said that this year, in contrast to the Tokyo summit meeting, Mr. Reagan failed to make a strong case for a number of U.S. positions and seemed preoccupied and distracted during the sessions.

They noted that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Baker often spoke for the United States on important matters. In a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand on Wednesday, Mr. Shultz intervened to remind the French leader that Mr. Reagan had pledged not to negotiate with the Soviet Union on France's and Britain's separate nuclear forces. A White House official said.

Mr. Reagan failed to meet even the modest expectations raised for the Venice meeting. For example, before the summit meeting, Mr. Reagan said he would propose that the seven participating nations set a goal of eliminating agricultural subsidies by the year 2000. But the final communiqué Wednesday did not include the proposal, calling instead for more general reforms.



President Ronald Reagan, left, and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada in Venice following the formal summit talks and before their bilateral meeting.

U.S. Wants More Flights By AWACS Over the Gulf

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon hopes to expand patrols by AWACS surveillance aircraft over the entire length of the Gulf before U.S. warships start escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers next month, according to Reagan administration officials.

Because the planes are based in Saudi Arabia and would fly over other Arab countries along the Gulf coast opposite Iran, the expansion of patrols would require the approval of those nations.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger alluded to the patrols by Airborne Warning and Control System planes in an appearance Wednesday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, saying, "Some of the littoral states of the Gulf will be helping with the observation."

He did not elaborate.

Ever since a missile attack by an Iraqi jet severely damaged the U.S. frigate Stark and killed 37 crewmen, the Pentagon has been seeking cooperation by Gulf nations.

The United States is preparing to expand naval escorts to protect 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers that are being escorted to fly the American flag. Iran, which has threatened to continue attacks on shipping bound for Kuwait, has air and naval bases and missile sites near the Strait of Hormuz and has occupied the Faw Peninsula, at the opposite end of the Gulf, near Kuwait.

Therefore, the Pentagon considers it important to survey air and sea traffic across the length of the Gulf as U.S. warships escort Kuwaiti tankers.

In addition, the U.S. Navy is likely to increase the frequency of flights by P-3 Orion maritime surveillance aircraft out of Oman, an official said after Mr. Weinberger's testimony.

The Pentagon has already said that it will increase the number of ships on duty in the Gulf to 10 or more during the escort operations, which are expected to start in July. It also may station an aircraft carrier and other ships outside the Gulf, but within range for combat aircraft, during the escort operations.

All ships in the operations would be linked electronically to the AWACS aircraft, effectively increasing the ships' horizons and enhancing their defensive capabilities.

For more than a year, the navy has monitored and escorted American merchant ships in the Gulf at a rate of about four a month. But those ships rarely venture to the northern end of the waterway, and they have been treated with caution by Iran, which has attacked mainly vessels doing business with Iraq and, recently, with Kuwait.

The AWACS planes that would be used in the Gulf were provided several years ago to Saudi Arabia by the U.S. for the purpose of defending its oil fields and military bases from air attack.

U.S. aircraft manned by American and Saudi crews have maintained constant watch over the waters near Saudi Arabia, flying in an orbit over the Saudi desert. Their long-range radars can observe traffic hundreds of miles away. But to survey the southern Gulf, the planes would have to fly beyond Saudi Arabia's borders.

Mr. Weinberger met last week with the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, to discuss ways the Saudis could assist in protecting Gulf shipping. But no final Saudi decision on the use of the AWACS has been made, an official said.

Politically, the Saudis are hesitant to act in a way that directly confronts Iran, even though Saudi Arabia is aligned with Iraq in the war. And as a practical matter, the expansion of AWACS patrols would stretch the capabilities of the planes used to defend Saudi airspace.

Pope Calls Solidarity Essential for Freedom

The Associated Press

GDANSK, Poland — Pope John Paul II declared the outlawed Solidarity movement essential in man's struggle for freedom, as he stepped up praise Thursday of what was once the only free labor union in the Soviet bloc.

"Yes, Solidarity purifies struggle," he told a wildly applauding crowd in the town of Gdynia, 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of Gdansk.

He continued, "A struggle for human rights and his rights, for his genuine progress is in order. This is a struggle for a more mature human way of life."

The speech fit into the pope's strategy of helping keep alive the spirit of Solidarity while attempting to salvage some of the reforms promised by Poland's Communist government in the union's heyday in 1980 and 1981.

A crowd of more than 300,000 people, jammed into a waterfront park, chanted, "We love the pope, we listen to the pope," giving John Paul his most rousing welcome yet during his trip to Poland.

Visiting the birthplace of the Solidarity movement, the pope issued the most pointed call of his current pilgrimage in favor of Solidarity.

The pope paid special tribute to the role of the Baltic coast in giving rise to Solidarity.

"Here, along the shore of the Baltic Sea, I, too, pronounce this term Solidarity," he said, "because it is an essential part of the consistent message of the church's social teaching."

"In the name of the future of mankind and of humanity, the word Solidarity must be pronounced," John Paul said.

The pope emphasized, "This word was uttered right here, in a new way and in a new context. And the world cannot forget it."

Opposition leaders said Thursday that the pope had rounded up more than 130 people because of the pope's visit, while the government accused the Western news media of exaggerating a conflict between Solidarity backers and the police in Krakow.

John Paul issued his call in the same town where Communist government troops shot and killed at least 13 anti-government protesters in 1970.

It was the first time he had visited the cradle of Solidarity since assuming the papacy in 1978. Solidarity sprang to life in Gdansk and in the port city of Szczecin in August 1980 after a wave of strikes that wracked the country. From the beginning the movement was closely aligned with the Roman Catholic Church in a struggle to bring Western-style freedoms to Poland.

Later Thursday, the pope met in Gdansk with the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa but details of the meeting were not immediately available.

John Paul started his day in Szczecin, where the government and the union activists signed the Aug. 30, 1980, accords that paved the way for Solidarity's creation. The pope said the accords promoted the "dignity of men."

Solidarity was registered with officials three months after the 1980 accords were reached. It was outlawed by Parliament in October 1982.

SPAIN:

Socialist Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

been punished for being tough on workers and would have to relax their policies.

Business sources forecast an intense policy debate within the Socialist Workers Party and said the economy minister, Carlos Solchaga, who has been in open conflict with unions, could come under pressure to resign as the government sought a social pact with labor and industry.

The main opposition Popular Alliance also lost some ground, picking up 17 European seats and less than a quarter of the votes.

Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez, who has vowed to defeat Mr. González in the next general election, won a strategic power base. His Democratic Center and Social Party, while gaining only slightly at national level, increased its local seats to command a balance of power in many cities and regional assemblies.

VENICE: Some Participants Doubt Value of Summits

(Continued from Page 1)

Brian Mulroney, also got the simultaneous build-up, led to a treatment from his peers, who refused to endorse, despite his determined efforts, a declaration condemning apartheid in South Africa.

Instead, they agreed to let Italy's caretaker prime minister, Amintore Fanfani, follow his reading of the summit's formal declaration with a rambling "summary of political issues" highlighting South Africa.

While Mr. Mulroney was emphasizing at his briefing how the other leaders had joined him in criticizing Pretoria, other delegates were pointing out that the statement was made in Mr. Fanfani's name and did not commit the other leaders to anything.

"We can't possibly go into depth in these discussions when we come together only for a day or two under this gigantic, manic security," Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany complained at his brief session with reporters.

While the temperate weather and spectacular setting of Venice

helped soften the effect of the Italian security, it was intrusive, widespread and intended to impress the security specialists from the six other nations with its efficiency and variety.

Mr. Kohl arrived weakened by splits in his government and by U.S. pressure that led him to abandon his reservations about the prospective U.S.-Soviet intermediate-range nuclear arms control agreement.

He spent most of the conference deflecting new pressure to adopt more expansionary fiscal policies, and did not seem to enjoy himself. Equally quiet on big issues was Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who is due to leave office in October.

The other leaders reportedly were careful to avoid references to Mr. Reagan's problems with the Iran-contra affair, at least in his presence.

Mr. Mulroney played one of the most activist roles at the conference, possibly hoping it would improve his extremely low ratings

in Canadian public opinion polls.

In addition to pushing South Africa and agricultural reform, he staged a successful pre-emptive move to limit discussion of the Gulf to diplomatic rather than military action.

Mr. Howe gave the closing British press conference because Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, facing elections on Thursday, flew out Tuesday after an overnight visit.

Even less visible was Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, who shares power with Mr. Mitterrand but who apparently concluded that his insistence on sharing the spotlight with the French president last year in Tokyo was a tactical error.

Mr. Mitterrand, who can be combative when he feels challenged in international affairs, appeared to follow the implicit live-and-let-live motif of this meeting by declining to answer a question about whether Mr. Reagan had been less assertive at the meeting than others.

"That is a story I won't help you write," he said.

REAGAN:

Soviets Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

countries would serve as "co-trustees of the peace of the world," and said that he did not take that "as a negative development."

Mr. Reagan said, "The Soviet Union has some vessels there and has made it plain they're going to escort their own ships — mainly carrying oil — and, therefore, they have a stake too in peaceful shipping and openness of the international waters."

But asked if that meant serving as co-trustees, Mr. Reagan responded that "no, I've never thought of them that way at all."

In their communiqué, the leaders of the United States and the other six nations taking part in the summit — Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada — expressed support for keeping open the sea lanes in the Gulf and for a United Nations effort to seek a negotiated settlement to the war.

They avoided stronger statements of support for the administration's military role in the Gulf, which has increased since 37 American sailors were killed in an Iraqi attack on a U.S. frigate three weeks ago.

Mr. Reagan, who declined to comment on possible U.S. military strikes against Iranian missile sites that are said to threaten navigation in the Gulf, said there had been "complete support for what we're trying to do, because they understood."

The president appeared relaxed at the 30-minute news conference.

His performance was marred slightly by confusing comments on the dollar and his inability to remember the Security Council as the United Nations' body considering the Gulf resolution.

Mr. Reagan returns to Washington as congressional committees prepare to begin a critical phase of the Iran-contra hearings with the scheduled testimony of two former White House aides, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

The president said Thursday that some people in the hearings have given "the false impression" that they were acting under orders from him in the scheme to divert funds from arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Insisting that he had not broken any laws, Mr. Reagan said that he had not solicited funds for the contra and said he knew nothing about such efforts.

For more than a year, the navy has monitored and escorted American merchant ships in the Gulf at a rate of about four a month. But those ships rarely venture to the northern end of the waterway, and they have been treated with caution by Iran, which has attacked mainly vessels doing business with Iraq and, recently, with Kuwait.

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Politically, the Saudis are hesitant to act in a way that directly confronts Iran, even though Saudi Arabia is aligned with Iraq in the war. And as a practical matter, the expansion of AWACS patrols would stretch the capabilities of the planes used to defend Saudi airspace.

VOTE: Thatcher Wins Third Term

(Continued from Page 1)

likely to strengthen the pound and government bonds.

A Conservative defeat or a three-way split in Parliament, with a party commanding an overall majority, could cause a run on the pound. It has strengthened recently in expectations of a Conservative victory and on the strength of recent favorable economic indicators showing Britain to have the fastest growth of any of the major industrialized democracies.

Mrs. Thatcher called the election on May 11, a year before her five-year mandate expired, hoping to catch the economic tide at the flood.

The opinion polls ended almost as they began, consistently indicating that the Conservatives would easily win the 40 percent of votes needed to get more votes than the other parties combined.

When Parliament was dissolved for the elections, the Conservatives held 392 seats; Labor 206 and the Alliance 27.

Mrs. Thatcher — seeking to become the first prime minister to win three terms of office since Lord Liverpool in the early 19th century — said her prime task if re-elected would be to maintain economic growth and ensure a strong defense.

If Mr. Kinnock, 45, of the Labor Party wins, he is committed to dismantling Britain's independent nuclear deterrent within a matter of weeks and sending home U.S. nuclear forces.

Mr. Kinnock fought an effective campaign on bread-and-butter issues that helped rescue his party from its debacle in 1983 under then party leader Michael Foot. Labor used television more effectively and forced the Conservatives onto the defensive on issues such as unemployment, the national health service, education and pensions.

It appeared that while Mrs. Thatcher would probably win the election, Mr. Kinnock "won the campaign." It stung the prime minister into defending herself Thursday in an interview.

"I've been asked all the time, 'But Mrs. Thatcher, your campaign hasn't been as slick as Labor's.' I think there is more to life than slickness," she said. "Presentation cannot conceal in our opponents the policies which they dare not reveal."

When it came to policy, Mrs.

Thatcher's campaign rested on two pillars that Labor found difficult to shake. One was economic, a program of "populist capitalism" designed to appeal to middle-class voters with tax cuts, increased home ownership and a program to privatize government-owned industries by selling the stock to employees at favorable prices.

The other policy working for Mrs. Thatcher was defense. Against the advice of some Labor strategists, Mr. Kinnock stuck to his program of unilateral disarmament and a "nonnuclear" Britain. In the first week of the campaign, Mr. Kinnock stumbled badly when he made a widely ridiculed suggestion that the United Kingdom, short of its nuclear weapons, might defend itself against a Soviet occupation through guerrilla resistance.

Even though Mr. Kinnock successfully shifted the debate to the National Health Service and education, Labor's own polls showed that fear of his unilateralism and fear of the economic policies of Labor's "looney left" put a ceiling on his support.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Thatcher's remained steadily in the 41 to 43 percent range, a tribute to her success in forging a dominant plurality of "haves," leaving the mass of the "have nots" to Labor and a wedge of affluent moderates to the Alliance.

For all the steadiness of her support, however, Mrs. Thatcher failed to dominate the campaign. For much of the last two weeks, she was kept on the defensive.

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ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING

Rank Xerox: The Last Word in Electronic Publishing

THE European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference and Exhibition is in full swing in Frankfurt this week, with today's activities devoted to mainframe publishing.

In the forefront of this dynamic field is none other than Rank Xerox. That the king of copiers is a leader in mainframe publishing may come as a surprise to some.

It shouldn't.

Xerox Corporation, with its electronic printing systems, workstations, networks, and scanning devices, has already made it into the top 20 computer companies. In 1986 an industry survey placed the company in fourteenth position worldwide.

The Interpress Document and Page Description Language, developed by Xerox, is fast becoming an industry standard. With Interpress plus Ethernet networks, organizations can tie together not only Rank Xerox's own fully compatible



Above: The Xerox 7700 electronic printing systems can print out up to 120 pages a minute. Below: Olivier Groues, director of the Electronic Printing Division.

office systems but also a whole range of document creation and document printing devices — from micros to minis and mainframes.

In Europe, Rank Xerox is the number one supplier of electronic printing systems. High-speed laser printers such

as the 7700 Electronic Publishing System can interface with IBM mainframes or read in text, data and graphics from magnetic tape.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, Documenter integrates a powerful workstation, electronic filing system, laser printer and copier for stand-alone applications.

Xerox is clearly at home in the office. But how does it go about supporting such a diverse product range? Says Olivier Groues, director of the Electronic Printing Division:

"We have a very large sales force, certainly one of the largest in Europe, whose job it is to identify a company's needs. To find the best possible solution, or permutation of products, they can get guidance from our systems analysts.

"If they still cannot solve a particular problem, the systems service support center will try and develop one or pick the best experts in the industry to

help. That way, problems of incompatibility or interfacing can generally be overcome.

"That, if you like, is pre-sale support. We also provide post-sale service and maintenance. To identify problems, the new generation of engineers naturally need hardware and software skills. So we have taken our best service engineers and taught them to become systems service engineers. In case they need advice, we also have a helpline."

In Europe, where there are more languages and mainframe vendors than in the United States, further research and development is essential to the future of corporate electronic publishing. Rank Xerox already has an engineering development center in Welwyn. Later this year the EuroPARC research project in Cambridge will be getting underway.

The company that led us out of the carbon age still bears the print of the future.



Police Battle Anti-U.S. Rioters In West Berlin

BERLIN — Policemen using tear gas and batons battled anti-American protesters Thursday night who looted stores, broke bank windows and erected burning barricades on the eve of a visit to West Berlin by President Ronald Reagan.

More than 1,000 people broke out of a rally of about 20,000 and hurled stones, bottles and bags of paint at police officers protecting a department store along the Kurfürstendamm, the city's main boulevard.

The police mounted one of the biggest security operations in West Berlin in decades on the day before Mr. Reagan's visit. The authorities called in reinforcements after officers were injured by stones.

The fighting flared at the close of a four-hour rally called by leftist groups that was marked by chants of "U.S. genocide" and "Police are dirt." Police squads wading into the rioters arrested dozens during the fighting which began after the militants attacked a police line of several hundred officers protecting the KaDeWe department store.

The rioters, who were mostly young people, were seen looting stores and breaking windows. They also set fire to a car and a bus. The rioters were seen running through the streets, some carrying flags and banners.

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FRANKLIN: Stove Is Uncovered

(Continued from Page 1)

on an early start for the \$2 million restoration project.

Scholars say initial studies of the stove, uncovered after a water-main break knocked aside a fireplace panel in the empty house last winter, indicate that it matches perfectly the original plans drawn by Franklin. Working in his apartment's laboratory, he designed a stove that cleverly recycled heat and smoke and soon became the rage in his household.

"Over here, George II" was greatly irritated when the palace was fitted with Franklin's lightning rods — the invention of a "damned revolutionary," I think he called Franklin," said Stephen D. Sisson, an American writer, Franklin buff and volunteer managing director of Friends of Benjamin Franklin House.

The Friends group, which has just opened a branch in Washington, the American Franklin Friends Committee, is aiming to reopen 36 Craven Street as a museum and international seminar site for the world of diplomacy, science and practical philosophy.

Franklin never wasted a moment in London, flying his lightning kite above the Thames during storms, chatting with Adam Smith, David Hume and the Pitts, experimenting to invent the watertight bulkhead and the "air bath," a precursor of air conditioning, proposing day-

Police Battle

Anti-U.S. Rioters

In West Berlin

light savings to cut candle and lamp oil costs, what was the best-selling "Way to Wealth," publishing a newspaper, The Craven Street Gazette, and much more.

As brilliant as Franklin's time in London was, Mr. Sisson noted that he held himself a failure when the Revolution loomed in 1775. Denounced at Whitehall, he had to leave after failing to win the Colonies' case for representation in Parliament and relief from tariffs that were stifling colonial industries.

"I am going from the old world to the new," Franklin wrote when he left England, "and I fancy I feel like those who are leaving this world for the next: grief at the parting, fear of the passage, hope of the future."

3 Air Force Officers

Killed in Oman Crash

MUSCAT, Oman — The deputy commander of the Oman Air Force, Mohammed bin Mubarak al-Amri, and two other officers were killed when their transport plane crashed near the Strait of Hormuz, the Defense Ministry said.

According to the statement, which did not give the exact cause of the crash, the officers "had an accident while carrying out their national duty" on Wednesday.

The crash occurred on Wednesday, June 10, at approximately 1400 hours. The aircraft was a C-47, registration 30-100, and was carrying 12 passengers and 4 crew members. Three of the passengers were killed, and one was injured. The aircraft was flying from Muscat to Dhaka, Bangladesh, and was en route to the Strait of Hormuz.

The Defense Ministry said that the crash occurred in the vicinity of the Strait of Hormuz, which is a major shipping lane. The aircraft was flying at a low altitude when it crashed, and the cause of the crash is still under investigation.

The Ministry also said that the crash occurred during a routine flight. The aircraft was carrying a number of passengers, including several high-ranking officials of the Oman Air Force.

The Ministry said that the crash was a tragedy, and that the families of the deceased officers were being assisted by the government.

CRIME:

U.S. Computer Net

(Continued from Page 1)

when they cross state boundary lines.

At a two-day public meeting in Seattle last week, the board, composed mostly of state and local law enforcement officers, voted to give preliminary approval to the recommendations.

David F. Nemecok, an FBI official, said the recommendations were subject to review and approval by the bureau, which hopes to make its decisions by early next year. The new system is meant to last at least through the year 2000, he said.

Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, said the proposals would permit agencies to pass around "rumor and gossip" over a national computer system run by Big Brother in Washington.

Mr. Edwards said he was drafting legislation to establish statutory controls on the system.

Jerry J. Berman, legislative counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the proposed changes "would enable the government to compile electronic dossiers on people who may or may not be reasonably suspected of engaging in criminal activity."

Police officers frequently make such inquiries on people they stop, whether for a traffic violation or for brief questioning on the street.

A member of the advisory committee, Fred H. Wimbush, assistant director of the California Division of Law Enforcement, said the proposed computer capability would be used only to track people who were "subjects of legally authorized criminal investigations." There must be "stringent security measures to guard against misuse of the information," he added.

The board rejected proposals to establish files on "known associates" of people suspected of serious crimes. It also rejected proposals to link the network with airline passenger lists and of credit card records.

Catholic Traditionalists Buttress France's Right

Some Provincial Leaders Feel Paris Misreads National Front's Power

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

LYON — A note on the door tells the faithful to arrive early for Sunday Mass to be sure of a seat. Although France is a country where Roman Catholic priests complain of dwindling congregations, the advice at the St-Isidore Priory here is unlikely to please Cardinal Albert Decourtray, the city's archbishop.

The worshippers there are "traditionalists" who reject Vatican reforms and insist on a Latin Mass. Politically, they are considered the hard core of the far-right, anti-immigrant National Front, headed by Jean-Marie Le Pen.

Le Pen's Ex-Wife Bares Grudge In Photo Layout

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The divorced wife of Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's National Front, has appeared semi-nude in Playboy to take revenge for remarks that her husband made about her.

Pierrette Le Pen, 51, who was married to the far-right politician for 25 years, took exception to a comment that Mr. Le Pen made in an earlier interview with the magazine that she could do housework if she was short of money. She left Mr. Le Pen three years ago.

In eight photographs published this week in the July issue of Playboy's French edition, she was dressed only in the occasional apron and bonnet as she scrubbed floors, manipulated a vacuum cleaner and held a silver tray with a glass of cognac.

Mrs. Le Pen said she had posed for the pictures "as a Frenchwoman who is finally free, throwing her nose at the bully of 'Frenchman First,'" the National Front's slogan.

Bears," the name that North African immigrants give themselves. The divisions between the traditionalist church, set up in defiance of Pope Paul VI in the mid-1970s, and the church establishment in many respects resemble those between the National Front and France's mainstream political parties.

The power and support of the National Front is a phenomenon that many provincial politicians believe the government in Paris does not fully appreciate. For a former defense minister, Charles Hernu, this is the fault of "Parisianism that hides the realities of France profonde" — literally, deep France.

Mr. Hernu, the Socialist mayor of Villeurbanne, a working-class town adjoining Lyon, says that the National Front's supporters are predominantly young, a new class of voter that contests "democracy itself and supports the order of old Europe and dictatorship."

Apart from opposition to immigration, the National Front is known for nationalism, a strong law and order program and support for traditional family values.

Its enemies accuse it of racism and nostalgia for the days of the Vichy collaborationist government of World War II.

National Front sympathizers counter by pointing to the war records of several of its leaders. They are also careful to make a distinction between themselves and neo-Nazi groups.

"We talk about the extreme right, but the National Front is really just the right," Father Laffargue said. "The neo-Nazis are the extremists."

Bruno Goltschich, a Lyon National Front deputy in the National Assembly, said: "It is easy to make negative charges stick. It is not up to me to prove that I am not racist."

Mr. Goltschich, 37, is a former Lyon University professor of Japanese civilization whose wife is Japanese.

The attitude that the main conservative party, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's Gaullist Rally for the Republic, should adopt toward the National Front became a major issue last month, just a year before the next presidential elections.

Michel Noir, the foreign trade minister, wrote in *Le Monde* that he preferred electoral defeat to compromise with the ideas of Mr. Le Pen, a criticism of tough public stands on immigration made by other ministers.

Mr. Noir, 43, who also represents Lyon in the National Assem-



Jean-Marie Le Pen greeting supporters of his National Front.

bly, earned a reprimand from Mr. Chirac, who insisted that National Front supporters should be wooed, not excluded.

For Djida Tazdait, a member of the Young Arabs of Lyon, an organization that gives legal aid to Arab immigrants in trouble, the controversy only served Mr. Le Pen, who "has set the tone for the election campaign."

Mr. Hernu said Gaullist leaders were mistaken if they thought they could win back National Front voters. "This electorate despises them," he said.

Nearly half of France's residents of foreign origin, around 4 percent of the total population, are North African Arabs, who seem to arouse the most animosity among native Frenchmen.

An estimated 65,000 to 70,000 immigrants live in the area of Lyon, a city of 1.2 million.

In an office where, on May 8, raiders painted the words "Joan of Arc will be reborn from her ashes," Miss Tazdait said she shared Mr. Hernu's assessment of the National Front and its backers.

Older supporters of the far right, she said, yearned for "old-fashioned values."

"But," she added, "the young are attracted to extremist ideas. They want to throw the Jews into ovens and the Arabs into the sea."

To justify his desire to help immigrants return home, Mr. Le Pen quotes Joan of Arc before she was burned at the stake by the English: "I like the English very much — in England."

Mr. Le Pen claims Saint Joan as his own and organizes flamboyant demonstrations in her memory every May.

One ceremony that attracted attention this year was in Lyon. Fa-

ther Laffargue and members of his congregation participated.

A few dozen marchers who walked behind the official parade had closely cropped hair, wore black shirts and armbands with the Celtic cross, a symbol adopted by fascists in France. They shouted "Marshal, here we are!" — a reference to Marshal Philippe Pétain, the Vichy leader.

Officials in Lyon say they believe these marchers were not from the National Front but belonged to neo-Nazi groups such as the Lyon Committee of Nationalist Action, known by its French initials, CLAN.

Their appearance on May 9, two days before the opening of the trial of Klaus Barbie for his World War II role as an SS officer in the city, was one of the examples cited by Mr. Noir to demonstrate that extremism was gaining ground.

Mr. Hernu said that National Front support tended to be strongest — 17 percent in Villeurbanne compared with a national average of around 10 percent — in areas where French families and immigrants lived side by side.

"The basic cause is the economic crisis. But then they can't stand Arab music, the smell of the soup of a *mechoui*," a North African barbecue, he said. "People seek out deeper reasons but it's quite simple."

Mr. Goltschich said that the National Front's support resulted from its willingness to discuss immigration, formerly a "taboo" subject. He said its backing came from the middle classes fearful of a decline in moral values and from "the worker who feels like a foreigner in his own district."

4 More Britons Expelled From Iran as Dispute Over Diplomats Grows

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran ordered four more British diplomats to leave the country on Thursday, further escalating a two-week diplomatic dispute between the two countries.

The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said that Christopher MacRae, head of the British interest section in Tehran, was summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry and handed a note containing the names of the four diplomats who were given 72 hours to leave Tehran.

In London, the Foreign Office said Mr. MacRae had confirmed that Iran ordered the four diplomats expelled.

"We will now need to look again at the diplomatic balance between the two countries in the light of this further Iranian action," a spokesman said.

Five other British diplomats, including Edward Chaplin, the interest section's first secretary who was abducted and beaten in Tehran on May 28, were ordered expelled Saturday. They had been given a week to leave.

The Iranian press agency noted that Britain demanded Wednesday that the 18-member Iranian diplomatic staff in London be reduced by two. That suggested the expulsion Thursday was a retaliatory measure.

Tit-for-tat expulsions began after Mr. Chaplin was seized in Tehran by members of the revolutionary police while he was out with his wife and children. He was held for 24 hours, charged later with unspecified economic sabotage and then expelled without a trial.

Mr. Chaplin was picked up a few days after Ali Qassemi, an Iranian vice consul in Manchester, England, was arrested and charged with shoplifting, reckless driving and resisting arrest.

Iranian officials said Mr. Qassemi's arrest was unjustified and they contended that he was beaten and insulted by the British police. But Iran denied any link between Mr. Chaplin's abduction and Mr. Qassemi's arrest.

Mr. Qassemi was expelled from Britain with the four other Iranians working at the consulate in Manchester.

800 Yugoslav Workers Strike

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — About 800 workers at Rijeka, Yugoslavia's largest Adriatic port, stopped work Thursday to protest low wages, the state news agency reported.

chester. He was believed to have left Britain last week, before his four colleagues left, on Tuesday. Neither Iranian nor British officials would disclose his whereabouts.

IRNA said the Swedish ambassador in Tehran, Bo Henriksson, accompanied Mr. MacRae to the Iranian Foreign Ministry on Thursday.

The Swedish Embassy has taken care of British interests in Tehran since 1980, when Britain closed its embassy after Iranian militants stormed the U.S. Embassy and held 52 Americans hostage for 444 days.

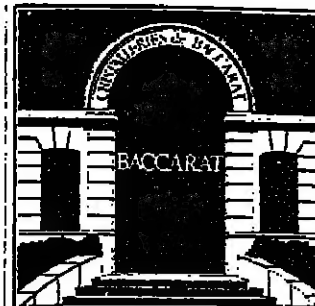
Libyans Celebrate U.S. Base Closing

Reuters

BEIRUT — Thousands of Libyans converged on a square in Tripoli on Thursday to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the closing of Wheelus Field, a U.S. air base, the news agency JANA said.

The Libyan news agency said parades and rallies began Wednesday night with the lighting of a "victory torch" at Wheelus Field, which until June 1970 was the largest U.S. air base outside the United States. Crowds then marched and drove to Green Square in Tripoli.

The United States had signed a 20-year agreement in 1954 with the Libyan monarchy to operate the air base, but Colonel Muammar Gadhafi ended the agreement after coming to power in a coup in 1969.



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The Seven and the Gulf

The summit meeting in Venice is being described as a disappointment for the United States, which wanted a more demonstrative endorsement of its Gulf policy. But leave aside that it was imprudent for the administration to publicize its hopes in this matter in advance. It was even less prudent not to anticipate that the allies would be sobered by the stunning secret turn that American policy toward Iran and terrorism had taken during the last few years. For the allies now to embrace Mr. Reagan's policies as though he had not raised the deepest doubts about his credibility was never in the cards. Bungle has a cost.

But what about the allies? Are they as detached as depicted in some quarters? The issue is relevant to the effectiveness of American policy and to the support for it likely to come from Congress, which tends to view allied cooperation as the standard by which it should measure out its own support for the Reagan initiative. The evidence available at Venice was not cheering.

But the evidence available in the Gulf is different. The United States is not alone there, as the more alarmist congressional sentiment suggests. The British and French have warships there. The U.S. government, to keep itself from looking isolated and reactive, exaggerates the extent of allied cooperation. But some in Congress, putting a strategic gloss on jitters, minimize it.

Quiet Progress on Terror

A major move against international terrorism lies buried deep in the sonorous Venice declaration. The leaders of the seven industrial powers pledged to impose aviation sanctions when a country refuses to extradite or punish hijackers. If the leaders mean what they quietly promise, commercial air flights to offending states should cease "immediately."

That is a lawful weapon with a cutting edge. Unheating it helps alone for the failure at Venice to renew last year's call for banning arms sales to states supporting terrorism. Washington violated that policy with its arms sales to Iran, which must explain why Secretary of State George Shultz chooses to shrug off the missing renewal.

Iran flagrantly scores civil aviation treaties adopted at The Hague and Montreal, which call for a total embargo of countries sheltering hijackers. Tehran has not extradited or punished those who hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner to Iran, where two Americans were killed in December 1984. Yet the same mullahs piously invoke international law in protesting the arrest in Britain of an Iranian diplomat charged with shoplifting. High time to enforce international aviation treaties and suspend all flights by European and Japanese carriers to Iran.

The embargo weapon works. At their Bonn meeting in 1978, the seven also adopted a tough statement on aviation sanctions. They then privately threatened enforcement unless Libya ceased sheltering hijackers. At least for a while, Libya stopped. But Europeans have been reluctant to put lucrative air routes at risk, and allied solidarity vanished last year when the Reagan administration pleaded for air sanctions just before its strike at Tripoli.

An air embargo is easy to impose. It is a widely endorsed penalty that fits the crime. The Venice seven can now show that they mean business by using it.

Sullivan Stood Alone

Most black leaders in South Africa have long viewed foreign business presence, no matter how well intended, as tacit support for the ruling white elite. Now they are joined by the Reverend Leon Sullivan, who had worked for years to fight apartheid through business activism. Last week he called for an economic embargo of South Africa.

Mr. Sullivan is probably right to conclude that American business can no longer serve as a catalyst for peaceful change in South Africa. But the fault rests with the Reagan administration, not the business community. The Reagan policy of the big wink toward apartheid, which it called "constructive engagement," has tainted and undermined enlightened corporate efforts.

The Sullivan Principles were drawn up in 1977 by Mr. Sullivan, a black Philadelphia clergyman who serves as a director of General Motors. They call on American employers to provide segregated work facilities, equal pay and opportunity for advancement. Amendments in 1984 ask for more, including civil disobedience in support of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

A few companies bravely answered this call to activism. They built houses for non-

Other Comment

Living Down to Expectations

The Venice summit, if only because expectations were so muted, appears to have made useful, modest progress in the economic as well as the political arena. The seven leading industrialized nations are slowly moving in the commendable direction of increased international coordination of policies, whether intervening on the foreign exchange markets to cushion the fall of the dollar or lining up behind the United Nations for a cease-fire in the Gulf.

[But] the initiatives don't add up to a concerted policy to avert a slowdown in world growth and do very little to mitigate the ominous problems of the U.S. economy. And this is a slowdown starting from more than 30 million unemployed.

row on the market. Their debts are to the public treasuries of the rich countries. The Seven saw no need to confront the real problem, that of the big Latin American countries' indebtedness to banks. When the biggest debtor, Brazil, is headed toward an inflation rate of 1,000 percent, it is shortsighted, to say the least, to continue to speak as if past formulas had succeeded.

India Bullies a Neighbor

There are signs that the Indian government is trying to damp down its overheated relationship with Sri Lanka following last week's "relief raid" over Jaffna. This should not allow it to escape international condemnation. For India to infringe Sri Lanka's airspace was to bully its tiny neighbor.

How far Sri Lanka's Tamils needed supplies is open to debate. That, however, is almost beside the point. If Delhi wished somehow to help them, it could have done so more effectively by working with the Colombo government, not against it. Sri Lanka needs help against the unscrupulous enemy within. If Delhi uses that situation to make political capital it is falling far short of what any country might expect from a more powerful friend and neighbor.

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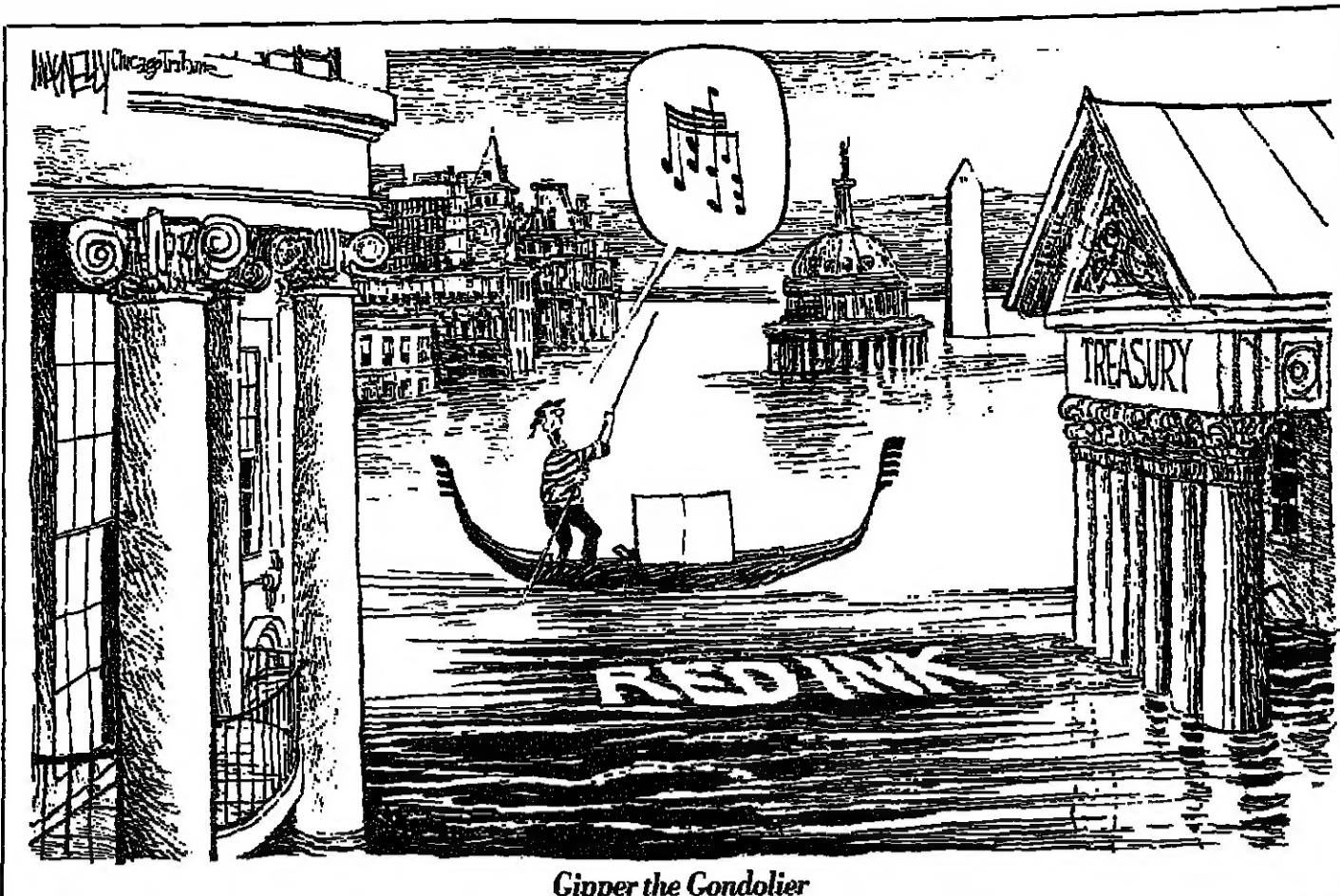
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OPINION



Gipper the Gondolier

Venice Was a Bust; Now Here's What Must Be Done

By Roger Altman

NEW YORK — True to expectations, there was no progress at the Venice summit meeting. Despite an intellectual consensus on the grave dangers of standing still, and even on solutions, nothing happened. This means the government-to-government negotiating process has broken down, and at the worst possible time.

The unresolvable imbalances on trade, payments and debt are finally beginning to take their toll. World growth is slowing ominously, and there is talk of a global recession. The steps that would avert it cannot wait two years until a new American president is installed and ready to lead. There is no alternative but to switch international economic negotiations onto an entirely new track.

At other crucial moments in modern history, enlightened leaders have turned to special envoys to break such stalemates. Franklin Roosevelt used Harry Hopkins and Averell Harriman on super-sensitive war-planning matters. Richard Nixon had Henry Kissinger on China and President Reagan turned to Alan Greenspan on Social Security.

In the same spirit, and with the same sense of urgency, leaders in Washington, Tokyo and Bonn should now call in new negotiators.

True, the two summit meetings preceding the one in Venice were also no-thing affairs. There, to excuse inaction, the leaders pointed to continued growth. But that does not wash anymore. The United States and Japan have slowed to a crawl, the West German economy contracted last quarter and the Third World is sliding into economic chaos.

This disappearing growth and the extreme trends in international debt suggest that we are headed for real trouble. The United States continues to run annual balance-of-payments deficits of about \$150

billion, raising its external debt to \$240 billion, the world's largest. Total debt of the five largest developing nations also is growing unchecked and stands at \$320 billion. Worse, credit flows to these debtors are beginning to weaken. Foreign capital is pulling back from financing U.S. budget deficits just as American banks and others are cutting off new credit to the developing world.

America and other chronic borrowers are careening toward the type of debt-driven adjustment that hit Mexico. Like any debtor, the United States and the developing world must service their external debt. But, with less foreign credit, it must increasingly be serviced from earnings, not new borrowing.

In international trade terms, earnings mean trade surpluses. But the only route to surpluses is to decrease consumption and imports and step up investment and exports. Diminished consumption is another term for the bitter experience of lowering one's standard of living. Americans would not be the only ones hurt. The economies that have been living off exports, including Japan's and West Germany's, would drop as their foreign markets dry up. Taken together, this would mean global recession.

The time for study has passed. Here are five elements of a solution:

- Washington must move on its budget deficits, thereby slowing its debt accumulation, lowering interest rates and spurring investment.
- Japan, sitting on the world's biggest capital surpluses, must become financier to the developing world. It should pour capital into the World Bank and other multinational development agencies and

sharply increase bilateral aid. West Germany should make proportionate commitments.

- West Germany and Japan must undertake larger domestic-stimulus programs to promote exports. This would prod growth in the United States, the rest of Europe and Latin America.
- Washington and Tokyo should lead a new and tougher fight against protectionism. Self-defeating moves like semiconductor dumping and the Gerdard trade amendment would be stopped.
- Washington, Bonn and Tokyo should commit themselves to a more stable international monetary regime. The recent coordination on currency reference zones would be institutionalized.

The new negotiators would not need huge staffs and elaborate conferences. Harry Hopkins often negotiated alone with Churchill and Stalin, and the Greenspan group negotiated a Social Security package in two weeks. They would, however, need full backing of their heads of state and legislatures. To provide it, Mr. Reagan and the congressional leadership should join together to select the American representative and a small bipartisan group to advise him. Tokyo and Bonn would do the same. America's man should be Paul Volcker, the country's only real economic leader.

These envoys should be given a timetable — two months, say — and promised a fast legislative track on any agreement. It is a tall order. But when the stakes are colossal and the solutions understood, there is room for a historic breakthrough.

The writer, assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury from 1977 to 1980, is managing director of Shearson Lehman Brothers. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A UN Role in Mideast Talks Can Be Tested in Advance

By Allan Gerson

WASHINGTON — The debate on the risks and benefits of an international Middle East peace conference goes on in Israel and in the Reagan administration despite the setback that its prime advocate, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, appears to have suffered.

The godfathers of the event, if it takes place, are to be the five permanent members of the UN Security Council — Britain, France, China, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Much of the debate is to whether a conference is a good or bad idea centers on what role these five are to play. Will they reflect the prevailing political climate at the United Nations? If so, it is an ill omen. Or will they stay aloof and allow the parties to deal with one another directly as they wish?

These questions are important, and the waters at the Security Council should be tested in advance, because this conference promises to be very different from the one in 1973 that proponents point to as an example of success. In that earlier Middle East conference everything was agreed upon in advance, largely between the United States and the Soviet Union.

At the proposed conference, process

would be the key. The longer it was drawn out, the more likely that the influence and convictions of the 15-member UN Security Council as a whole and those of the whole UN system would make themselves felt and affect the chances for success.

In the climate that prevailed at the United Nations in 1971, 1982 and 1983 — let alone in 1975, when the "Zionism is racism" resolution was passed — it would have been inconceivable for any Israeli leader to advance the idea of an international conference linked to the UN.

In 1981 Israel was, without reference to provocation or context, regularly being condemned for "aggression." Without basis in fact, it was alleged that Israel was poisoning West Bank schoolchildren. It was accused of violating international human-rights standards, such as the 1948 Geneva Conventions, with which it was essentially, if not entirely, conforming.

However, by 1985, the number of Security Council meetings convened for the purpose of condemning resolutions aimed at isolating Israel and delegitimizing its exist-

ence had declined nearly tenfold. Due partly to Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, this change resulted also from the stand taken by the United States. Acting through Ambassadors Jeane Kirkpatrick and Vernon Walters, Washington made it clear that it would not tolerate the abuse of the UN machinery to carry on a war by other means against Israel; if Israel were expelled from the UN, the United States would withdraw and withhold all financial contributions.

It is not only the mood at the UN that has changed in the last seven years; so have the public positions of the Soviet Union and China. It is reported, for example, that the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, recently informed President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that he wants Syria at the table in a constructive role.

But are these ostensible changes real or cosmetic? Will the Soviets play a spoiler role? Will the UN umbrella create an environment conducive to direct negotiations, or will it facilitate a whirlwind of conflicting claims?

This, after all, is what separates Mr. Peres from Israel's prime minis-

ter, Yitzhak Shamir, and what colors different views within the Reagan administration. Is there a way of finding out in advance?

A productive, or at least a noncon-
terproductive, Security Council role is not out of the question. In the past the Security Council set the tone for productive talks under the UN aegis but outside the confines of the United Nations, which has often exacerbated rather than resolved conflict.

In 1948-49, Ralph Bunche, as head of the UN Palestine Commission, mediated talks leading to the armistice between Israel and its Arab neighbors; Brian Urquhart, then undersecretary-general, negotiated the role of UN peacekeeping forces in the area; and recently, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar has played a useful role as intermediary in the Falklands, Cyprus and Afghanistan conflicts.

Let the Security Council make clear, if it can, through a consensus statement (a mechanism devised precisely for such a declaration of policy) that the council as a whole and its permanent members support a framework of discussion established by conference participants themselves, not by the mean-spirited resolutions adopted at times by the General Assembly.

If the Security Council can do this, it would alleviate many fears that the proposed conference will be a setting not for peace but for a continuation of conflict through other means. If it cannot, it would tell us a great deal not only about the prospects for the conference but also about the UN's capability to reverse course and once again be a force for peace.

The writer, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, was counsel to Ambassadors Kirkpatrick and Walters, and until recently was national-security counselor to Attorney General Edwin Meese. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: German Navy Visit

NEW YORK — The visiting German naval officers transformed the deck of the Moltke [on June 11] into a ballroom for the entertainment of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mayor Gaynor, Admiral Winslow and the Citizens' Committee of Reception. Luncheon was served there, followed by dancing. At the same time luncheons were given for other guests on the Stettin and the Bremen, whence the visitors went later in the afternoon to the Moltke and joined in the dancing. One hundred German sailors were entertained by the Naval Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. In the afternoon, 500 German sailors, accompanied by 500 American sailors, embarked on two boats and were taken to Coney Island, where they remained until late in the evening.

1937: Soviet Traitors

MOSCOW — The Supreme Court of the Soviet Union tonight [June 11] passed the death sentence on Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky and seven generals accused of high treason. The sentences will be executed within 24 hours. An official communiqué issued [earlier] stated: "Investigation has established the participation of the accused... in an enterprise directed against the state in liaison with leading military circles of one of the foreign states which pursues a policy unfriendly to the U.S.S.R. The accused systematically supplied the military circles of this State with espionage information regarding the state of the Red Army... attempted to prepare in the event of a military attack upon the U.S.S.R. the defeat of the Red Army, and aimed at assisting the restoration of the power of the landlords and the capitalists."

OPINION

Sailing in Perilous Waters Requires the Flag of Truth

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — There is a peculiar quality about the way the U.S. government talks to the American people about foreign-policy problems involving life and death issues. It is an old-fashioned, musty quality, as if it came from another period and way of thinking.

Americans, by and large, are trying to deal with each other with more candor — not always succeeding but trying harder than ever before.

Men and women treat each other more honestly, make more effort to explain themselves and understand each other. So do parents and children.

And because of a fatal, contagious disease that can be spread through sexual intercourse, we are learning to talk publicly about details of sexuality that just a year or two ago would have been banned from the airwaves or newspapers.

And yet when it comes to international crises of great import we are treated as backward children, incapable of grasping reality or being trusted with it.

Let's begin with two areas of danger where Washington has not exactly been flowing with frankness:

The Gulf. The American public should be told that if U.S. warships remain in the Gulf the Iraqis may hit them and the United States will likely wind up in a war with Iraq. It may be limited, but it will be a war. The Iraqis may decide not to attack, but Americans should understand that as long as the ships are there the decision on war or no war will be made in Tehran.

The American people should also be told, now, if the government believes that the need to keep the Gulf open for shipping, to prevent an Iranian victory in the war with Iraq and to block Soviet power in the region is important enough to risk war with Iran.

If not, the only decent course would

be to withdraw the ships and to cede the Gulf to Soviet strength. To permit the ships to patrol the Gulf and be attacked without planning for retaliation is not a serious choice. It would abdicate responsibility not simply in the Gulf but for American seamen whose lives have been put at risk. For the government not to talk plainly now is an insult to Americans' intelligence. If the decision is to risk war with Iran, only candid forewarning can muster the public support that is absolutely essential to the commitment of U.S. military power.

The Middle East: Here neither Washington, Jerusalem nor the Arabs talk plainly about the proposal for an international conference. Right now it would be a stick, however covered with velvet gloves, with which the Soviet Union could beat both Israel and the United States by supporting the PLO and the hard-line Arab states against Israel.

Before talks are held there should be agreement to confront and attack three realities. One is the refusal of most Arab states to deal directly and reasonably with Israel. They wish to drive her into a small ghetto and still have difficulty accepting her permanent existence.

The second is that the Israelis, by refusing to recognize the passion of Palestinian nationalism, have made it burgeon.

Third, Israel will not receive world sympathy indefinitely if it persists in holding on to all the West Bank. The image of Israel was once a flowering desert; now it is soldiers on patrol in alien streets paved with hate.

There is a solution that prominent Arabs in the Middle East know is logical and historically justified. It is dangerous for them to talk about it.

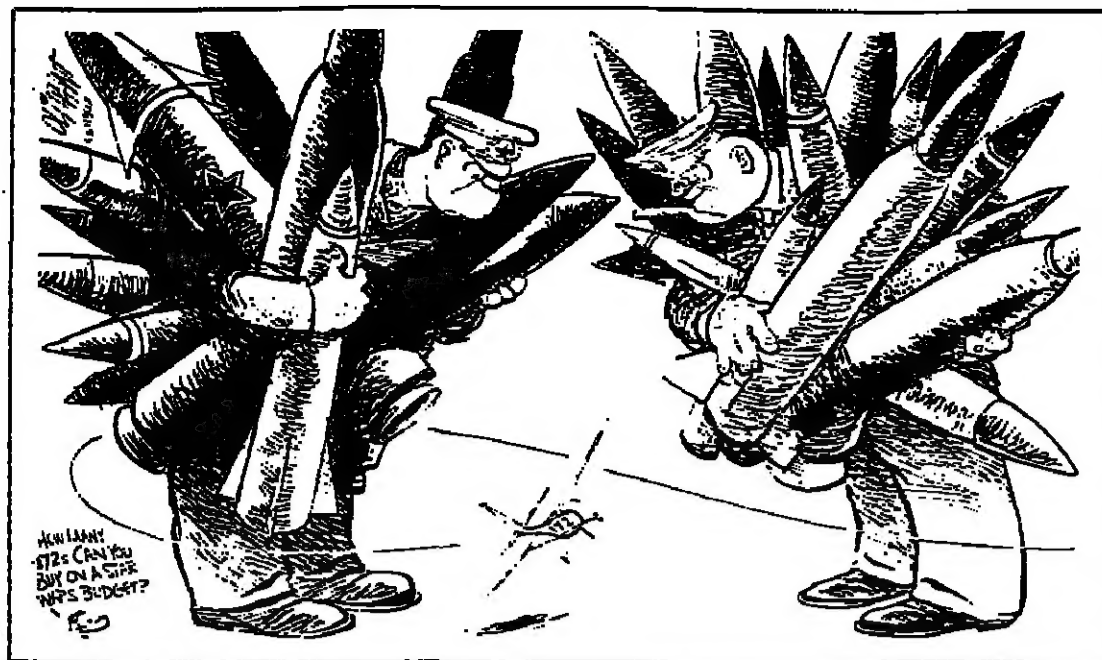
King Hussein of Jordan rules over a state that was created by the British in the 1920s for his grandfather, an Arab foreigner, out of territory almost entirely Palestinian. Jordan plus a substantial chunk of the West Bank is the Palestine of the future: one state, one population, one government, one homeland.

The king is uncertain of strong support among West Bank Palestinians and shies away from Jordan-Palestine because he fears PLO terror would destroy him.

The PLO hates the idea because eventually it could lead to a strong Jordan-Palestine without it. The Israeli government has become so enmeshed in the West Bank politically and emotionally that it will not now accept the only solution that would remove the burden of occupation and the unceasing threat of unsatisfied Palestinian nationalism.

The Reagan administration, like its predecessors, will leave the truth about Jordan-Palestine to its successor. But on the risk of war with Iran there is not much time left for the president to use the asset of candor. Today or tomorrow would be fine.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AIDS: Calls for a Crash Course and Mandatory Testing

Regarding the editorial "Education Against AIDS" (March 2):

The major U.S. television networks should present a joint prime-time special on sex education in general and AIDS in particular. This would educate the entire American public about AIDS overnight. It would save lives and, as a valuable side effect, probably reduce the number of unwanted teen-age pregnancies.

RICK BERGE, Vienna

Regarding the opinion column "This AIDS Debate Needs a Needle of Straight Talk" (June 4) by George Will:

In attacking a British anti-AIDS campaign as a "message designed to absolve homosexuals and addicts of disproportionate responsibility for the epidemic," Mr. Will attempts to establish culpability for the disease. He would rather the world point fingers than give a much-needed hand to those unfortunate people — drug addicts and blood donors, homosexuals and heterosexuals — who are suffering from this virus.

Transforming this medical tragedy into a judicial inquiry only breeds ignorance, fear and hatred, none of which contributes positively toward halting AIDS.

JOE METCALFE, West Berlin

Regarding the opinion column "AIDS: We Simply Cannot Afford to Wait and See" (May 27) by James G. Glimm, Robert H. Kupperman, Paul Craig Roberts and David H. Sharp:

You publish a report on AIDS written by a mathematician, a physicist and two members of a think tank.

This is in line with the trend of stockbrokers judging new pharmaceuticals and assistant TV producers pontificating on violence. If AIDS were left to physicians,

one would not encounter on your opinion pages such nonsense as "condoms alone cannot stop the epidemic" (they certainly could), and the famous "crash program to develop vaccines" (why not put a million of the unemployed to work on this? After all, research results can be bought just like submarines, can they not?)

WILLIAM KONIGSBERGER, MD, Geneva

Regarding the report "3 Contract AIDS in U.S. By Skin-Blood Contact" (May 21):

I was dismayed to see the headline about health workers contracting AIDS through skin-blood contact. After having read the report I am under the impression that the three were infected with HTLV-3 virus, that is, they are carriers and are "serum positive" — not suffering from AIDS or even the so-called AIDS-related complex. Headlines such as this will make AIDS paranoias (as opposed to realistic confrontation of the dangers and differences between infection with the virus and the disease itself) much worse than it is.

NICOLE M. LeBLANC, Paris

Ellen Goodman points out in her opinion column, "The Medical Bits and Pieces Don't Add Up" (Meanwhile, May 24) that doctors seem unable to decide whether running, alcohol in moderation, caffeine, saccharine, and so forth are good or bad for us. How then, can they be so sure that AIDS cannot be transmitted by casual contact?

THOMAS OLESON, Rome

Anyone who knows he or she is infected with a deadly, sexually transmitted disease has more than a "moral" duty to warn potential partners and, if neces-

sary, take all reasonable precautions against passing it on. He or she has an absolute legal duty to do so, failing which, strict criminal and civil sanctions should be applied. There is no difference between a person failing to take these precautions and wounding or killing someone with a deadly weapon. The consequences are more gradual but identical. The only question is degree of guilt — premeditation or negligence.

If we do not take strong measures, AIDS will continue to spread in geometrical progression. It is not a matter of philosophical choice, but of survival. Education is good, but insufficient, as is voluntary testing. Testing should be mandatory and periodic. Tamper-proof medical evidence should be produced in any situation where AIDS could be transmitted. Fraud or failure to do so should be severely punished. Only by such rigorous methods can we protect ourselves from destruction until a cure is found.

LOUIS DUMAINE, Paris

Yes, Choose Sadruddin

Regarding "At UNESCO, Sadruddin Is a U.S. Choice" (June 4):

I noted with satisfaction that the U.S. government favors Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as the next director-general of UNESCO. That follows upon a Paris press item that the prince is the preferred candidate of President Francois Mitterrand of France. The prince is also reputed to enjoy the confidence of many Third World countries.

These indications of support for Prince Sadruddin offer hope for UNESCO. As the UN high commissioner for refugees, he demonstrated top-notch administrative abilities and a faculty for working effectively with the international community. Multilingual, widely traveled, possessing immense erudition

When the Words Are There But the Hand Won't Write

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Back when I was an investigative reporter, Vice President Spiro Agnew subpoenaed my notes. Mr. Agnew, under investigation for bribery and tax evasion, alleged

MEANWHILE

that the Justice Department was trying to drive him from office by leaking false information to the press.

Like other reporters subpoenaed, I handed my notes over to my lawyer. Unlike the others, though, I was confident no one would ever read them. That is because not even I could read my notes. I was — I am — learning disabled.

When I was a kid, there was no such thing as learning disabled. There was dumb or its middle-class variant, under-

achiever. (Poor kids are never under-achievers, since they are not expected to achieve much to begin with.)

My disability has to do with small-motor coordination: I cannot write.

Of course, writing is what I do for a living. But that writing has always been on a typewriter and, now, a word processor. It is writing with a pencil or pen that I am talking about. Even under the best circumstances, I can't do it well. My handwriting is illegible. I write slowly, painfully and always sloppily. I cannot write a simple thank-you note, and it has been years since I have even attempted one. I type everything.

As learning disabilities go, mine is not catastrophic. It did mean that in school I had a hard time finding their way onto paper. I was slow where others were fast. And where neatness counted, as it almost always did, I was judged lacking and told that it was my own fault.

The field of education is replete with jargon. But "learning disabled" is not jargon. It means that accommodations must be made, that rules or procedures must be waived, that a child or adult must be treated as an individual. If he or she cannot learn in the standard way, new ways must be found.

In my case, a typewriter did the trick. I took a typing course in high school and it changed my life. Words and phrases that once could not get down on paper burst from the typewriter. The phrase "neatness counts" no longer chilled, and I wrote and wrote and wrote.

Years later, a psychologist told me I had — have! — a learning disability.

At first I was stunned: Me? Learning disabled? Then my shock turned to anger — anger at all the teachers who never recognized my problem, who insisted that I do things their way.

Then I got angry about all those other kids with more severe learning disabilities, those who were told they were dumb or lazy when they were in fact learning disabled. In some cases, they were asked to do what they simply could not do.

It is certain that some handicapped kids were made to feel dumb. Call a kid dumb and he'll oblige. Call him an under-achiever and he will not achieve. You can learn much from a teacher.

I have written this column for a reason. The other night, I heard two teen-agers refer to a girl as an L.D. In their mouths, the term was descriptive, not at all pejorative, and I was pleased that, at least with the young, the concept of learning disabilities has gained acceptance. I thought of myself and also thought about how, once before, I had written on this subject. The mother of a learning-disabled boy called to thank me. She had given the column to her son and it lifted his spirits. There are prizes galore in my business, but none better than that.

Washington Post Writers Group

GENERAL NEWS

Living Abroad

Finding a Happy Hearth in London Can Be a Most Uncivilized Experience

By Sherry Buchanan

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Buying residential property in London can be a ruthless game — especially in today's seller's market.

"Property buying brings out the worst in people," said Linda Coopersmith, a partner with Woodham Smith, a firm of London solicitors specializing in commercial and private property.

"Perfectly friendly, civilized neighbors turn into shifty, double-dealing people once they have decided to either buy or sell their house," she added.

The more fortunate foreigners who are transferred to London by companies get help, for a fee, from relocators. These are professional hand-holders who are paid to help the employee find a house or apartment and to negotiate the purchase or rental charge from start to finish.

Other less fortunate foreigners have to learn the hard way. Unlike in many other countries, in England neither the seller nor the buyer is legally bound to complete a purchase agreement once an offer is made; the arrangement becomes binding only after the purchase contract has been signed.

After an offer for a house has been made, it may take as long as three months before a contract is signed. And during that period, another buyer can come along, offer a higher price and walk away with the property.

"I was 'guzziped' three times," said a French expatriate, so exasperated by her experiences that she mastered the British term for the occurrence — a word from the Oxford Dictionary meaning "to swindle."

An American investment banker found himself guzziped twice, once 10 minutes before a contract

was to be signed and a second time, by the same seller, five minutes before the transaction was to occur. Relocation firms estimate that about 40 percent of their foreign clients buy, and the remainder rent. Buying in London has been an excellent investment in recent

'Property buying brings out the worst in people.'

— Linda Coopersmith, a partner with Woodham Smith in London

years, and renting can be expensive, so many foreigners prefer to buy even though they expect to stay only two to five years. According to Halifax Building Society, property values in greater London in the second quarter of this year increased by 5.76 percent, an annual increase of 26.19 percent.

The relocation companies select apartments or houses from lists provided by estate agents, the London firms that rent and sell residential property.

The relocators then check out the property and decipher for the client the jargon of the trade. "Needing some redecoration" may mean the paint is peeling off the walls. A "beautiful garden overlooking the apartment" that probably means it's a basement flat.

Cathie LeBlanc, the founding director of Towne Property Consultants, said most of her clients are investment banks who pay a fee of one-half of one percent of the purchase price for every executive for whom she finds housing. Her fee for finding a flat for a potential renter is about £900 (\$1,400).

Foreigners also can obtain mortgages geared to their short-term needs. These are offered not by the English firms that traditionally finance mortgages — the British building societies — but by several U.S. and British banks.

Chemical Bank, Bank of Boston, Citibank and Coutts all offer special "expatriate" mortgages to foreigners who are on assignment in London for two to five years.

According to the banks, the advantages are that a client can get a mortgage for a term of only a few years and pay only the interest on the mortgage every month, not a portion of the capital.

For a £100,000 mortgage with 100 percent financing, for example, a purchaser with a regular 25-year mortgage would pay £91 a month, whereas a foreign national on an interest-only mortgage would pay only £229 a month.

For an American who is required to pay U.S. taxes, all interest payments — but not capital-related payments — are deductible for federal tax purposes. A full mortgage also is available if the client agrees to deposit 5 percent of the purchase price in a U.S. bank as collateral.

Some banks have begun setting up offshore branches for U.S. clients, in the Channel Islands, for example. Americans working abroad are then paid part of their salary in the United States and part in Britain; but they are taxed by the British Inland Revenue only on the amount of money they hold in Britain.

This approach enables U.S. clients to make their mortgage payments from a U.S. bank directly to the offshore bank and thus avoid being taxed by the British Inland Revenue.

Press Faults Chernobyl Evacuation

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — An official policy of silence exposed thousands of people to needless risk in the early days after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant last year, according to a detailed article published this month in a Soviet magazine.

On the morning of April 26, 1986, several hours after an explosion spewed radiation out of Chernobyl's fourth reactor, local officials in the nearby town of Pripyat ordered that life go on as usual, the article said.

As a result, until an evacuation began the following day, children played in the streets, gardeners went ahead with spring planting and mothers pushed their baby carriages along a forest road "already 'glorified' with full-strength radiation," according to eyewitness accounts reported in the June issue of Yunist.

The article also included a letter from Chernobyl workers accusing Communist Party leaders in the Ukraine of immediately organizing the evacuation of their own children while local residents were being assured there was no danger. The accusation is the first official acknowledgment of rumors that swept Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, in the weeks after the accident. According to the letter, the "chosen" children were sent to rest homes in the Crimea on May 1. The first public health warning for the Kiev region came on May 5.

The workers demanded an investigation into the "criminal irresponsibility" of officials in Kiev and Pripyat. A criminal trial of the former director, the chief engineer and the assistant engineer of the Chernobyl plant is scheduled to start July 5.

The Yunist article, the first in a two-part series drawn mostly from lengthy interviews, paints a picture of official callousness, lying in the official press and bureaucratic bungling in the first days after the accident. These are contrasted with tales of individual heroism and dedication.

The Soviet press previously has identified specific officials who failed to uphold their duty during the Chernobyl crisis. But the Yunist article is the first to present a full, personal and unvarnished account of life in the town of Pripyat during and after the accident.

It describes the incredulity of people in the face of a major disaster.

NOTES ON A CENTURY

How Invading Germans Blitzed A Vacation for Herald Editors

The author was an editorial staffer of the Paris Herald from 1939-1940, then served in the U.S. Army during World War II. Since that time, he has published 38 novels and more than 100 magazine stories. He now lives in California.

By Hal G. Evans

In the springtime of the 1940 "phony war," Kenneth Koyen and I, both of us Paris Herald staffers who were frustrated by censorship and months of confinement in the city, decided that we owed ourselves a brief vacation in the country.

Given the current stalemate on all fronts, the Herald could easily spare us. Koyen, something of a gourmet, chose our destination, a two-hour ride west of Paris to a village known for its pastoral beauty and regional speciality of river trout. We caught an early morning bus and rolled out through the lovely green countryside. There was little traffic, not much more than an occasional cyclist or horse-drawn cart.

We sped by sleepy hamlets, orchards of ripening fruit, carpet-like pastures and sleek cattle — a classic postcard picture of rural France. It was hard to imagine that not far away millions of soldiers faced each other across the Maginot Line, one of the most awesome fortified barriers ever constructed by man. The date was May 10, 1940.

We arrived at Pacy-sur-Eure, registered at a small inn and strolled out to see the sights. German cameras dangled around our necks. Within minutes two gendarmes stopped us on the main street and, without explanation, conducted us to the hotel de ville, seat of municipal government. Behind a closed door in a room with barred windows

The Herald reports the end of the "phony war".

a police inspector examined our ID and grilled us at length. Koyen and I, supposing at first that this was just another display of French officiousness, began to sweat. What had we walked into?

"So, messieurs," said our stony faced interrogator, "you claim you are journalists. Harmless Americans on vacation. If in fact you are journalists why are you here, not at the front reporting the invasion?"

What invasion? At daybreak that morning, the inspector informed us, the filthy stinking Boches had launched an all-out attack on Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, the northern gateway to France. What did we say to that?

It was our first inkling that the "phony war" had ended.

Furthermore, he said, the Germans had dropped some French-speaking

paratroopers in civilian clothes behind the lines to spy and commit sabotage. This turned out to be a wild, never-substantiated rumor. But the French had a war-time-itchy-finger record of shooting suspected spies. Even women. For instance, Mata Hari.

For our protection, the inspector went on, he had to warn us that a few hours earlier two young men had been cornered in a nearby village by a mob of enraged farmers wielding hay forks and barely escaped with their lives. The pair were actually French citizens, innocent traveling salesmen from Paris but strangers in the district, like ourselves. So take heed.

He removed the film from our cameras and left us alone to contemplate our transgressions. When he returned some while later he said, "Monsieur," indicated me with a nod and a hint of frosty smile, "you

have convinced me. Not even the Germans would be so stupid as to send a spy who speaks the French language," he groped for a felicitous phrase — who speaks our language as you do.

With relief and no intended sarcasm I said, in English, "Thank you, sir."

The inspector had one shot left in his locker before releasing us. "Gentlemen," he said, "you will agree that it is not an ideal time to vacation in this part of France."

Koyen and I took the hint. We did not wait for lunch and a taste of the renowned trout. We caught the next bus back to Paris — and the real war.

This is the eighteenth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

N.Y. Daily News, 4 Blacks Settle Lawsuit

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Daily News has reached an out-of-

Chinese Leader in Prague

Agence France-Press

PRAGUE — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China arrived here Thursday for a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia. The trip will include talks with Gustav Husak, the Communist Party leader, and a visit to Bratislava.

court settlement with four black journalists who had accused the newspaper of racial discrimination. The settlement ends a federal trial that began Feb. 9.

The terms of the accord were not disclosed, but individuals with knowledge of it said The News had agreed to a financial package of \$3.1 million and an affirmative-action effort to be monitored by the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The trial marked the first time

that a racial discrimination suit brought by editorial employees of a large American newspaper went before a jury. In mid-April, the jury found that The News had discriminated against the plaintiffs, but did not set damages.

The chief attorney for The News, Thomas C. Morrison, said the paper would not comment until a joint news release had been prepared in consultation with the black journalists.

the system or coo instead of not. "worries about," said VICE-PRESIDENT, "possibly" will figure as a major bar-

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	138.50	138.00	138.25	+0.25
AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
GE	45.00	44.50	44.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,842,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary				
Close	Prev.			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			
200.00	199.50			

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week	Year	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	
2,360.13	+2.13	+1.14	+1.14	

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25
100.00	99.50	99.00	99.25	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	Close	Chg.		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		
100.00	99.50	+0.01		

NYSE Diary				
Close	Prev.			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	SPY		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		
100.00	99.50	1.50		

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13
2,360.13	2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	

NASDAQ Diary				
Close	Prev.			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			
2,360.13	2,358.00			

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	
2,360.13	2,358.00	2,360.13	+2.13	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	138.50	138.00	138.25	+0.25
AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
GE	45.00	44.50	44.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
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NYSE Up a Bit in Wary Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged a modest advance Thursday in listless trading as cautious investors tried to assess the economy's health and figure out what prices would do next.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 0.91 Wednesday, climbed 6.52 to finish at 2,360.13. So far this week, the Dow has finished ahead every day.

For the sixth straight session, the Dow Jones transportation average closed at a record high, climbing 5.05 to 1,028.37. The transports have been boosted by takeover activity in some of the stocks that comprise the average.

Broad market indexes rose. The New York Stock Exchange index added 0.71 to 168.24, and the price of an average share gained 17 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.26 to 298.73.

Advancing issues outpaced declining ones by a 3-2 ratio. Volume was light at 138.8 million shares, down from 197.44 million Wednesday.

Analysts said stocks got support from firm bond prices and a steady dollar, though many investors remained on the sidelines, trying to assess the strength of the economy and to figure out the market's direction.

"The market is doing O.K., but in a boring way," said Larry Wachtel, market analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities.

The Venice summit is over. It was a non-event," Mr. Wachtel said. "On Wednesday, we had a flurry on the upside, but the market ran

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AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
GE	45.00	44.50	44.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
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WEEKEND

- Modern Dance in Paris
- The Menil Museum
- Ulrich Rückriem's Stone

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

NORTH CAROLINA

American Dance Festival

■ The American Dance Festival at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, is becoming increasingly international in its influence. It is helping to found what is to be the first official modern-dance company in China; Charles Reinhart, the festival's director, was responsible for bringing the first Bush group to America from Japan in 1982, and for introducing Maguy Marin to the United States in 1983, along with other French companies unknown in the United States. A new aspect of this expanding international activity this year will be the festival's coordination of a 20-day U.S. visit by seven young French choreographers as part of the USIA Youth Exchange Program. The festival also is taking an in-depth view of the Hawaiian hula. Until July 18.

(NYT)

STUTTGART

20th-Century English Art

■ If you missed the massive survey of 20th-century English art at the Royal Academy of Arts in London earlier this year, you can catch it at the Stuttgart Staatsgalerie. The show includes more than 300 paintings, sculptures and other works, ranging from Vanessa Bell to Francis Bacon and beyond. Some of the other artists in the big retrospective: Stanley Spencer, Gwen John, Edward Burra, Percy Wyndham Lewis, Henry Moore, Ben Nicholson, Anthony Caro, Richard Hamilton and Gilbert & George. The shows runs through Aug. 9.



PARIS

Handel and Mozart

■ Opera seria, the principal operatic genre of the 17th and 18th centuries, is taking over both of the Paris Opera's stages in a trio of new productions in the closing weeks of the season. Handel's "Giulio Cesare" (1724) has its premiere June 20 at the Palais Garnier under the musical direction of Jean-Claude Malgoire, staged by Nicholas Hiltner and designed by David Fielding; Valerie Maestri sings Cleopatra and the comestence Graham Pushee is Caesar. The genre was on its way out when Mozart came along more than a century later, but he turned it on two important occasions — "Idomeneo" (1781) was his first stage masterpiece and "La Clemenza di Tito" (1791) his final opera. They will be performed concurrently at the Salle Favart beginning June 24 ("Idomeneo") and June 29 ("Tito"), both conducted by Christopher Hogwood and in stagings by Federik Mirdita, with sets and costumes by Rudolf Rischner and Gera Graf. The tenor Thomas Moser sings both title roles and Trudese Schmidt, Carol Vanness and Danielle Borst take other principal parts in both works.

NEW YORK

2,000 Years of Keys

■ Romans devised bronze versions that doubled as seals. In the Middle Ages, iron keys were made with enough left to tell thieves. By the 18th century, the ultimate in a steel key incorporated the owner's monogram — in the handle, or better yet, in the bit, making it look like a miniature branding iron. These and many more historical nuggets are evoked, with impressive examples, in "Safe and Secure: Keys and Locks," an exhibition at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East 91st Street, through Oct. 18. The 500 objects on view range over 2,000 years, from ancient Egypt to the present, and document the evolution of materials, technology and social attitudes that dictated their design.

(NYT)

ZURICH

Delacroix Retrospective

■ A brooding self-portrait of the young painter as Hamlet sets the stage for the huge Delacroix retrospective gathered at the Kunsthhaus in Zurich, from the Louvre and museums all over the world. In his grandiose scenes from Goethe or Shakespeare, violent battles or fighting animals, exotic people and costumes, Eugene Delacroix was the passionate witness of all the Romanticism adored, while his sensual interior scenes and strong color contrasts would later influence the Impressionists. After all this roar and talent, it is useful to enjoy his superb preliminary sketches. Simultaneously, the Zurich museum is showing caricatures, cartoons, sketches and early photographs of Paris and the Romantic poets and painters of the period. After Aug. 23, the exhibition will go to Frankfurt and Washington.

The Making of a Modern Movie Star

by Aljean Harmetz

LOS ANGELES — Fifty years ago, a movie star was an actor or actress under contract to Warner Bros. or Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, 20th Century-Fox or Paramount, who had the top roles in three or four of the studio's big-budget movies each year, ones that cost \$1.5 million and could not be made in less than eight weeks.

In today's fragmented Hollywood, what is a star? No one even agrees on the definition. If it is someone who can force audiences to buy tickets, Robert De Niro is definitely not a star. If it is someone who is paid at least a million dollars, the industry is chock-full.

"Tom Cruise can go into 10 bombs and it won't matter. Bette Midler can be in 18 failures and she's still a star because she lights up the screen," said Jeffrey Katzenberg, chairman of Walt Disney Pictures, of the two actors who have made the leap to genuine stardom in the last year.

"By stardom, people can mean actors who make over \$1 million or actors who guarantee you a certain box-office take or simply actors whose names are familiar," said Laurence Mark, producer and 20th Century-Fox studio executive. His own definition is "someone I am consistently interested in seeing on the screen. Some people are talented but they don't make your eyebrows raise."

James L. Brooks, the writer and director of "Terms of Endearment," said, "It's an emotional connection that's made between the actor and the audience, either an inner quality or extraordinary gifts." Brooks added the statement with which everyone would agree: "We all know it when we see it."

Who will be tomorrow's stars? A dozen top executives and producers were asked to handicap the chances of 17 young actors: Matthew Broderick, Matt Dillon, Emilio Estevez, Steve Guttenberg, C. Thomas Howell, Timothy Hutton, Rob Lowe, Madonna, Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio, Andrew McCarthy, Demi Moore, Judd Nelson, Sean Penn, Elizabeth Perkins, Molly Ringwald, Ally Sheedy and Charlie Sheen. All of them have starred in at least one movie. Most are in the running for the same roles, and indeed several have starred together as a group. There was surprising unanimity among the executives and producers. They were not questioning the talent of any of the actors; only whether they had the special quality that makes a genuine movie star. To almost everyone, Rob Lowe was too pretty, Timothy Hutton too introverted, Sean Penn too self-destructive. Nor did they think that Judd Nelson, Emilio Estevez, Howell, Ally Sheedy, Matt Dillon or Steve Guttenberg had the special qualities for stardom. On the other hand, Molly Ringwald was intrinsically intriguing, said one. She demands that you watch what she's up to, said another. Ringwald, Charlie Sheen and Madonna were the three who were picked — not quite unanimously — as most likely to become stars.

The executives agreed that some of the shots at stardom would depend on roles offered and choices made. They included Mastrantonio, Broderick, Perkins, Moore and McCarthy.

Even at the height of the studio system, Hollywood didn't always succeed at turning rakish smiles or handsome profiles into stars. The audience, then as now, could be stubbornly resistant to drinking at the trough of Hollywood hyperbole. Sam Goldwyn finally had to give up on Anne Shen, who was seen as the new Marlene Dietrich. M-G-M ended by introducing Deborah Kerr as "Deborah Kerr, rhymes with Star," a mistake that took the English actress eight years and "From Here to Eternity" to overcome.

By and large, however, the formula worked. The first step was to take an attractive young actor and shove him into as many pictures as possible in as short a time as possible. Clark Gable had roles in 28 movies between 1931 and 1935. M-G-M put Mickey Rooney in eight movies in 1938. When audiences balked at an early taste of the pungent Bette Davis, Jack Warner kept flinging her back at them. Today, with no studios looking out for their careers, young actors are lucky to appear in two movies a year.

A promising new actor was paired with his studio's major female stars. In 1932, his first year at Paramount, Cary Grant was cast in seven movies; his co-stars included Mae West, Carole Lombard, Marlene Dietrich and Sylvia Sydney. A new actress was matched with her studio's male stars.

The rest was easy. Cradled in a seven-



Stars, made and in the making: Tom Cruise (top) has "a most winning smile;" Madonna (left) "a limited range;" Charlie Sheen "a hulking presence;" Molly Ringwald is "intrinsically intriguing."

year contract, the star was taught etiquette by the studio, renamed and given a new biography by the studio and dressed by the studio, the roles as carefully custom-tailored as the clothes. M-G-M kept Rooney as the loveliest high school student Andy Hardy until he was 26. For M-G-M, Lana Turner was the sophisticated girl and June Allyson the girl next door. And Ava Gardner was the love goddess who replaced Rita Hayworth and was in turn replaced by Marilyn Monroe.

Things are different now. The seven-year contracts have been torn up and the studio fan mail departments have been closed. And it's every man for himself.

"Platoon" has made 21-year-old Sheen's name recognizable to audiences and allowed him to raise the asking price for his services to \$1 million. But Hollywood was aware of his potential more than a year ago.

He was only on screen in "Ferris Bueller" for three minutes and he damn near stole it," said Ned Tanen, president of Paramount's Motion Picture Group.

Defining himself as "5-foot-10-inches tall on paper" and "155 pounds soaking wet with a pocketful of change," Sheen has a hulking presence and watchful eyes. The son of Martin Sheen already notices a rattle when he enters a room. Chain-smoking and chewing gum at the same time, he deftly imitates the people who "start whispering to one another" when they see him.

What Charlie Sheen is on the verge of becoming, Tom Cruise already is. Cruise became a star when "Top Gun" made \$177 million at the box office last year, and he solidified that by almost holding his own against Paul Newman in "The Color of Money." His voice on the telephone is soft and low. He says "Yes

she said. "You can't get the impression they feel. I'm not really good. You don't want to see me..."

"Everything Tom does consumes him completely," said Simpson, who cast Cruise as a cocky fighter pilot in "Top Gun." "He's a heterosexual Montgomery Clift. To be a teen heartthrob you have to be nonthreatening in your sexuality. To cross over to adult stardom, there has to be an edge. Tom Cruise is dangerous."

Good luck isn't enough. Matt Dillon was showcased in "Little Darlings," a surprise box-office success. He followed it with starring roles in "Tex," "The Outsiders" and "The Flamingo Kid." "If he were going to be a star, we'd know it by now," said one of the executives who hand-capped the young actors. "He's had his shots," said another.

They agree that stardom has little to do with acting talent. The hand-cappers often turned thumbs down by using the word "interchangeable" when referring to some of the actors. While Disney's Katzenberg initially said Cruise is a star because he is talented, he later admitted that what he means by talent is charisma.

To cross over to real stardom can also be dangerous — in an unexpected way. "Actors used to make a living," said Katzenberg. "They got a paycheck each week. Now they strike a fortune. It's like diving into the ocean and finding a treasure chest. Bill Murray never has to work again and can live in any lifestyle he chooses for the rest of his life. So he has the weight of 'What Will Bill Murray Do Next and Will It Succeed?' on his shoulders."

Under such pressure, some stars become incapable of decision. Afraid to go back to work, they find themselves off the screen for years at a time. Encrusted with both insecurity and self-importance, few have the carefree recklessness that allows Jack Nicholson to accept small roles, secondary roles, if the characters are interesting.

A look at the top box-office stars of the last 54 years is instructive. Each year since 1932 Quigley Publications has polled the nation's theater owners. Between 1932 and 1940, Shirley Temple led the list three times and the Top 10 was evenly divided between actors and actresses. It has been downhill for actresses ever since. Between 1973 and 1976, Barbra Streisand was the only woman to make the list.

This change in the status of actresses is at least partly because the core moviegoing audience today is between 12 and 25 years old. Since this audience prefers action-adventure movies and comedies with male stars, there are few good roles for women. Although the Quigley poll most often reflects the popularity of an actor's movies during a particular year, the list is most interesting in spotlighting the few stars who have endured. Clint Eastwood first made the list in 1968 and has been there every year since. Between 1949 and 1974 John Wayne dropped off the list only once. Bing Crosby was No. 1 from 1944 to 1948 and didn't vanish until 1955.

There are fashions. Jack Nicholson, with his shark's smile and anti-hero ways, was perfect for Watergate and the cynical years that followed. Fox's Mark thinks one component of Cruise's success is "a return by the nation to traditional values." Two things are certain. Since luck is unpredictable, the handicappers will be wrong in more than one case. And by 1989, there will be a new crop of candidates. One or two will become stars. A few will disappear. The rest will work steadily in television movies or star in films whose success or failure won't depend on them. A few will explode for a year or two and then fade.

With "Saturday Night Fever" and "Grease," John Travolta was a bigger star than Tom Cruise. "But," said a movie executive, "the public wasn't interested in seeing him grow up."

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The Art of Italian Majolica and English Derby Potters

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The basic nature of potter's clay and its kinship to human-kind was aptly summarized by an anonymous English country potter's inscription on a chamber pot:

EARTH I AM
ET TES MOST TRUE
DISDAYNE ME NOT
FOR SO ARE YOU

Two London exhibitions show what civilized refinements could be made from that most unpromising of materials at the hands of master potters and master decorators.

At the British Museum, "Ceramic Art of the Italian Renaissance" examines the history and development of majolica — the painted tin-glazed pottery that became popular in Italy from the 15th century onward.

So clearly set out and captioned that one may go around the show without the catamogue (though one would be foolish to miss so excellent a work with its 180 pages of profusely illustrated text and 24 pages of color plates) the show opens with a display of the technique of majolica potting. Clay

dug from a riverbed is purified, then the jar or dish is made on a potter's wheel or in a plaster mold, and fired. After the first firing, the piece is dipped in the lead glaze and left to dry. The picture is painted on the dry glaze, customarily in six colors — blue, green, yellow, orange, purple and brown, and rarely, with an extra red, from a comparatively uncommon iron-rich clay. When the painting is dry, it is dipped in a clear glaze, and fired a second time.

The exhibition begins with two displays of the forerunners: Italian medieval wares with simple green and manganese decorations, and the Spanish lusterwares made for affluent Italian families.

These Spanish wares, mostly made in Valencia or Malaga, were shipped to Italy from Majorca, and were called by the Italians "maiolica" — which some say represents the medieval Italian word for Majorca, and others say comes from a confusion of the Spanish *obra de melica*, or "work from Malaga." Whatever its derivation, "maiolica" became the Italian name for all tin-glazed pottery.

The first multicolored majolica appeared in north and central Italy in the 1450s, and by the beginning of the 16th century *istoriato*



Dish on low foot, c. 1510.

(story-painted) pottery prevailed all over the north, the painters often choosing pictures from well-known works — a typical set of bowls made for, and bearing the arms of, Francesco Guicciardini and his wife Maria Salviati, is decorated with images from Ovid's "Metamorphoses" as portrayed in the paintings of Luca Signorelli.

By this time, specialized majolica centers were flourishing in different locales — Faenza, Pesaro, Urbino, Castel Durante, Gubbio, Deruta, Sassano Romano.

Although the chief themes for majolica decoration were adapted from the classics, the Bible or master engravers such as Dürer and Marcantonio, there were two other particular genres: wares that reflected contemporary events, and *belle donne*, or "pretty lady" pieces. Most interesting among the contemporary portion of the exhibition is a pharmacy bottle pointed at Castelli between 1511 and 1520 and decorated in blue, yellow, orange and green, with a bear, the emblem of the Orsini family, hugging an architectural column, the emblem of the Colonna family, backed with the motto "Et. sarrimo boni amici" (and we shall be good friends). This clearly commemorates the reconciliation in 1511 between the two families, which for hundreds of years had been feuding like the Montagues and the Capulets.

The English painter-decorators of a later period are featured in "Painters and the Derby China Works 1785-1848" at the Victoria and Albert Museum. There has been a porcelain factory in Derby since 1750. The

Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company, which still exists, has its own museum.

William Bence, ceramic historian and 19th-century chairman of the company, collected watercolors and engravings from which were made the decorations on Derby porcelain. His huge two-volume collection has been given to the company museum by Bence's American descendants.

The two museums had the happy notion of displaying many of the decorated porcelains alongside the original designs. Derby excelled in floral wares; among the great painters represented are William Billingsley (1758-1822), William Pegg the Quaker (1775-1851), son of a gardener and perhaps the finest of flower painters among porcelain decorators, of whom the Royal Derby Museum owns the 1813 sketchbook with its 112 drawings and watercolors; and Pegg the Quaker's star pupil, Joseph Baneroff (1796-1857), a Derby-born child apprentice from the age of 5, of such natural genius that by the age of 10 he was painting master to Lord Scarsdale's children.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes frequently for the IHT on London art showings.



16th century pharmacy bottle.

the system on coin systems of not worry about," said Vic DePaula, "pots will figure as a major bar."

WEEKEND

The Secrets of Split Stone

by David Galloway

DUSSELDORF — Many viewers of this exhibition inevitably think of dolmens and menhirs — those prehistoric stone monuments that radiate such compelling, enigmatic energy. For all their weighty presence, the sculptures of Ulrich Rückriem seem to hover above the museum's brightly polished floor. Split, sawed, chiseled, these gigantic slabs of granite or dolomite have yielded up their innermost secrets. And the drill-marks are left to testify to man's artful intervention.

Nearly 20 years have passed since the German artist produced his first "split" composition — five slabs of greenish dolomite hammered out of a single rectangular block. Meanwhile, Ulrich Rückriem has won increasing recognition as Germany's leading sculptor. Yet despite shows in Paris, New York and Tokyo, the 49-year-old shaman is little known outside his native country. The transport problems overwhelm most curators. For his masterful installation at the Venice Biennale in 1978, Rückriem worked with a single stone weighing 13 tons.

The technical problems are further complicated by the sculptor's preference for producing works for particular outdoor sites or particular rooms. He often vetoes plans to show them in other contexts. Hence, even German art fans often know only isolated pieces — in Hamburg or Bonn, Ulm or Münster. The overview that was missing is now brilliantly composed by five separate exhibitions — in Düsseldorf, where the artist was born; in Mönchengladbach, where he spent much of his childhood; and in Cologne, where he lives for part of the year.

Düsseldorf boasts the most symphonic presentation, with a series of recent works that testify to the sculptor's increasing subtlety and refinement. The hall for temporary exhibitions at Düsseldorf's new State Museum has the charm (and the proportions) of a submarine repair station. Until now, no artist could compete with this yawning vacancy. Rückriem fills it with a presence that is lyric, tactile and starkly beautiful. As an elegant variation on a theme, he has polished some slabs before returning them to their original place in the raw, segmented block. The unworked elements, with their marks of drill and chisel, hold the gleaming

surfaces in check. The danger of salon "pretentiousness" is avoided.

Earlier works and drawings are on view at the Abteiberg Museum in Mönchengladbach. Rückriem began his artistic career in the 1960s by bending lengths of iron into minimalist shapes. He also worked with steel plates, wood and found objects. In every case, his goal was to respect the integrity of his materials — to intervene as little as possible in making his own aesthetic statement. Stone, however, soon became his primary medium, and one to which he could apply his own professional skills.

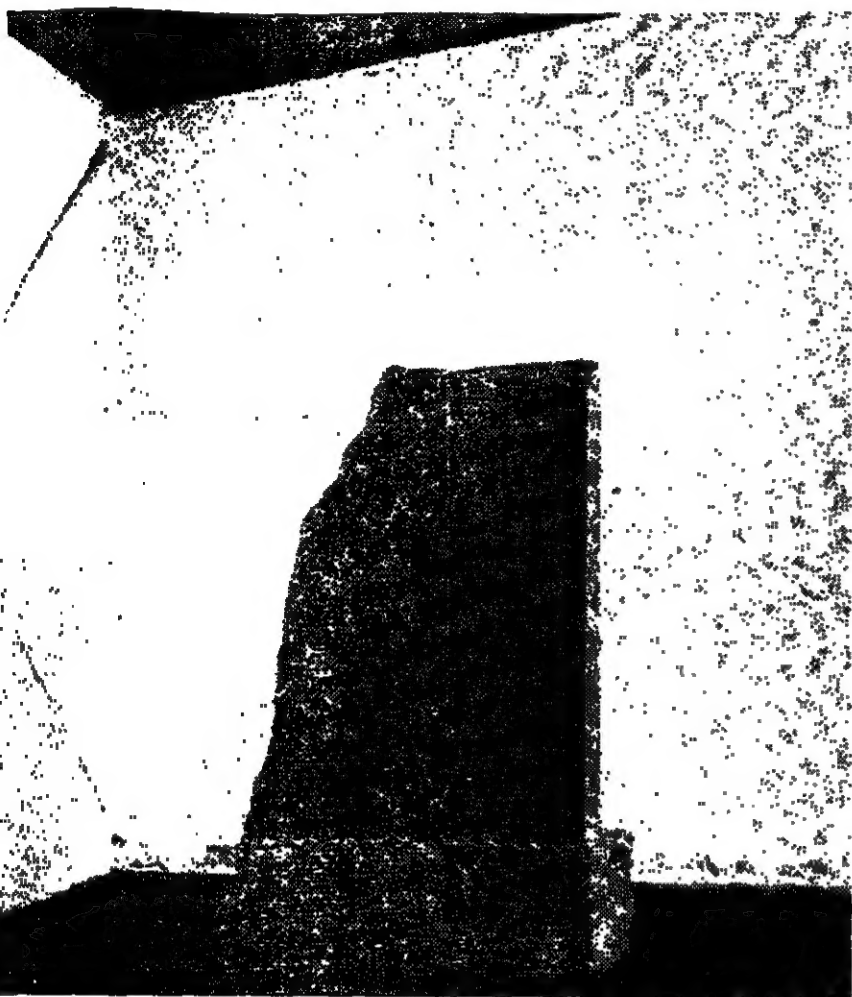
Following graduation from high school, Rückriem began an apprenticeship as a stonemason. Eventually he would work on Cologne's famous cathedral, where he developed a profound respect for volumes formed over geological eons. Two seemingly identical blocks might reveal radically different interior structures, and the stonemason's tools had to sense veins and fissures invisible to the eye. The apprentice's respect for such idiosyncrasies found a new dimension when Rückriem began to work within the quarry from which his stones came. It is now his open-air atelier.

While copying damaged statues for the cathedral, Rückriem developed an abiding allergy to representative sculpture (though he later supported himself by carving portrait busts and tombstones). Nonetheless, something of the mystic presence of the sacred place seems to have left its mark. There is an unmistakably religious quality — a sense of awe, piety, reverence and transcendental beauty — in his works. It is not hard to think of Ulrich Rückriem as a kind of shaman. And it is a fitting coincidence that the other great shaman of modern German art, the late Joseph Beuys, also worked for a time on the cathedral in Cologne.

There, in the city of his apprenticeship, Rückriem has erected a field of several gray pillars at the Kunstverein. Unlike the elaborated forms in Düsseldorf, these persuade by their almost penitential severity. At his warehouse space in the suburb of Hönningen, Rückriem has composed his own "ideal" exhibition, and opened it to the public. The Wilkens and Jacobs Gallery, meanwhile, is showing the artist's multiples — the last, he insists, that he will ever produce. That show, then, provides the finishing touch for Rückriem's bravura Rhineland retrospective.

The Rückriem exhibitions can be viewed at Düsseldorf's Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen until Aug. 2, Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; at the Städtisches Museum Abteiberg in Mönchengladbach until Sept. 9, Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; at the Kunstverein in Cologne until July 7, Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; at the Halle Rückriem in Cologne-Hönningen until July 7, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 8 P.M.; and at the Wilkens and Jacobs Gallery, Tuesday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M., Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.



One of Ulrich Rückriem's "stones."



Dominique de Menil with some of her pictures.

Dominique de Menil's Gift

by Paul Richard

HOUSTON — The new Menil Collection is a magical museum. It leads the eye to mystery. It summons many gods.

It does not try to teach as other institutions do. It is not encyclopedic or in any way pedantic. Its objects come from Africa, Mexico and Moscow, from the bogs of Celtic Ireland, the studios of Manhattan, from Paris and Peru. The oldest, found in France, is a bit of Ice Age bone incised with rotting reindeer. The newest is a halo, nearly eight feet high, and sheathed in gleaming gold. It was made by James Lee Byars in 1985. They could not differ more, yet they do not clash.

The museum is a gift from Dominique de Menil. With her family's foundation — their fortune comes from Schlumberger, the oil field service firm — she provided more than half the money for the 100,000-square-foot, \$25-million building (the remainder was provided by other Houston donors). With her late husband, John, who died in 1973, and more recently with Walter Hopps, the Menil Collection's imaginative director, she chose its works of art.

When her husband, a French baron, came to the United States after World War II, he changed his name from Jean to John, dropped the accent from de Menil and stopped using his title.

Perhaps the strangest thing about this strange museum is its mood of spare austerity. It contains 10,000 objects, though far fewer are on view. It has Pollocks and Picassos, Rauschenbergs and Warhols, and a whole room of de Chiricos, another of Corbellis, another of Magrittes. It has antiquities from Europe, Africa and Asia, relics from Byzantium and rooms of tribal art. Yet one rarely thinks of money here. Instead one is reminded of rituals, of worship, of a polytheist's church.

The building has a look of Protestant humility, of Texas ostentatiousness avoided. One does not pay admission. There is nothing for sale, no knockknacks, no boudoirs. A block-long skylit corridor, a sort of interior street, cuts straight through the building. The skylit rooms beside it are black and white and simple. The lighting is amazing, but it is only lighting. There are no complicated labels, no fancy installations. There is little here to catch the eye, except the art itself.

Dominique de Menil, seems to wear about her a similar simplicity. Her presence is at once humble and commanding. She is sometimes called "the Abbess." At 79, she is still exceptionally beautiful. Her hair is white, her speech precise, her pale skin translucent. It is easy to imagine her content in a some monastic cell, with a crucifix, a cot, a book of sacred writings and a single work of art to spur her meditation.

"And what is art," she asks, "if it does not enchant? Art is incantation. Like Jacob's ladder, it leads to higher realities, to timelessness, to paradise. It is the fusion of the tangible and the intangible; the old hieroglyphic myth — the marriage of heaven and earth."

The Schlumbergers were Protestants, puritans of sorts, Calvinist Alsatians. As a child she was given but a single doll. And art was seen as frivoli.

"My mother and her mother would have loved to buy paintings and could have afforded them," she once told Prudence Hinton, "but when my grandmother had wanted to buy a Gaudin, her husband said no, and in those days women did not dare do anything without the approval of their husbands."

"My mother loved the Impressionists, particularly Cézanne, but she never bought anything, because my father did not approve of spending money for paintings. On the Alsatian side of his family, one did not indulge in what was considered 'luxury': no rare books, no antique furniture, nothing really expensive except perhaps some silver. Yes, one had to have silver, but not paintings. Paintings were considered ostentatious. Certainly I did not inherit a tradition of patronizing the arts, but I inherited the craving, the unfulfilled craving of my mother and grandmother."

Though the art is shown in groups, in what one might call chapters, one is not asked to read them in any special order. Exploring this collection is like flipping through the pages of Malraux's encyclopedic "Museum Without Walls." Here, as in that volume, the objects on display seem to call to one another as if paying no attention to style or to time.

Among the earliest and loveliest works in the collection is a figurine from Turkey, a small reclining female idol, sensuous and plump, made in southwest Anatolia, circa 5600 B.C. Her sisters here include a figurine from Mali, a strange, large-eyed reclining nude by Roman's Victor Brauner from 1946, a seated plaster woman modeled by George Segal in 1967, and another sort of odalisque that also hints at death, Magritte's reclining coffin, "Madame Récamier" of 1967.

Near that Turkish figure stands another sort of nude, a superb standing figure fashioned in the Cyclades circa 2700-2400 B.C. Her body has been crucified, as if wed to numbers. That odd, compelling sense of the sacred made visible through mathematics' magic is sensed throughout the gallery's opening exhibition. One sees it in a figurine, a woman like a cross, that was carved in Cyprus in 3000 B.C., and in a standing cubist nude painted by Picasso in 1909-1910, and in the elongated strangeness of "Standing Woman" (1953), a small painted plaster by Alberto Giacometti.

Grids, in this exhibit, begin to sing of crosses. One feels that in the hall, straight lines of Barnett Newman's paintings, in Mondrian's right angles, in Frank Stella's painted bands of aluminum and copper, and nowhere more mysteriously than in Robert Rauschenberg's early, unfamiliar "Crucifixion and Reflection" (1950-51).

Painters seen by some as religious formalists here are represented by objects that, like mantras, must have been produced to encourage meditation. One such contemplative object is a small green grid by Jasper Johns of 1953. There are no letters and no numbers in its little squares; there is nothing there but paint. It seems a portrait of the void.

There is no German Expressionism in the Menil Collection, and little from the Renaissance, or from

19th-century France. But the objects here are so in tune one does not think of gaps.

They sometimes sing of color. As one steps into the building one is greeted by a giant Barnett Newman, a vast and open field of bold cadmium red. To the left there hangs a painted cloth from the Northwest coast, "Curtain With Thunderbird and Whale," circa 1860. The bird's wings are that same red. That color appears once again farther down the hall behind a clawing man made by Francis Bacon.

No object here is stranger than "The Wondrous Head" from Ireland. Carved some 1,600 years ago, that Celtic head of oak was found in the mid-19th century buried in a bog. In 1955, some curator dismissed it as a minor ethnographic curiosity, perhaps from New Zealand, and though it is regarded now as an Irish national treasure, it slipped onto the market. It was recognized for what it was by the de Menils.

Washington's Duncan Phillips, another personal collector, was primarily attracted to still life and small landscapes and brilliantly colored ones. He yearned for decoration. Both John and Dominique de Menil loved works of art that make one think of worlds one has not seen.

They bought, as did few others, the consistently mysterious art of the Surrealists. For where others sensed but games and jokes, they recognized together another sort of seeking. They turned, for similar reasons, to the art of ancient cultures, to Byzantium and Africa. "The recourse to the invisible is a mark of the religious, a search for spirituality," writes Dominique de Menil.

They sensed it in the field paintings of Newman, Rothko, Pollock, Still, Brice Marden and Yves Klein. They saw it in the grids of Mondrian and Corbellis. They glimpsed it in the death-dark world of Warhol and of Bacon, and in the anguish that is summoned by de Kooning and John Chamberlain.

They learned from many teachers, first from Marie-Aline Couturier, a Dominican nun who led them to the world of modern art, then from Jermayne MacAgy, who helped them see the beauty that resides in strangeness, and last from Walter Hopps.

And what they learned again from art — an encyclopedic broad-mindedness, a sympathy for distant gods, a confidence in their own views, a deep distrust of cant-furnished in their lives.

Both the de Menils worked as hard to battle bigotry as they did to promote art. Dominique de Menil saw her husband learned to detect bigotry while warring on the Nazis and fighting with the French Foreign Legion in Morocco. She dates her own commitment to "my first encounter with America. I landed in New York in June 1941 and reached Houston, Texas, soon after. In those days segregation in the South was as firmly established as a law of nature. I found myself in a car packed with soldiers. I moved to a less crowded one, empty but for three or four blacks. A conductor soon told me I could not stay there. I had crossed the color bar."

Twenty-five years ago the Menil Foundation established a research project on "The Image of the Black in Western Art." That project has, so far, resulted in an archive, in three thick published volumes, and in some of the most poignant works in the collection.

This museum is a monument. No collection more important, or moving, or coherent, has been unveiled in postwar America. The new Menil Collection has been beautifully installed by Hopps, but its collection is so large, and so richly tied together, that to sense its wholeness fully will require many years.

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WEEKEND

Nureyev's
Young
Platform

by David Stevens

PARIS — One of themes of Rudolf Nureyev's directorship of the Paris Opera Ballet has been the enrichment of the 20th-century repertoire, not only by the steady introduction of "classics" of the last half-century or so, but by providing a major platform for some of the younger choreographers now on the rise.

It is not that the 20th century is foreign to the company; after all, Serge Lifar wrote all his ballets on its corporate body, the creations of Balanchine and Robbins have long been welcome, and it has been 14 years since Merce Cunningham shook some of the dust out of the Palais Garnier with "Un jour ou deux." This season alone has seen a full program of the ballets of Antony Tudor (in what turned out to be the season of his death), and the addition to the repertoire of the Balanchine/Stravinsky "Symphony in Three Movements" and "In Memory," Jerome Robbins's setting of Berg's Violin Concerto.

And the reference here is not to the Groupe de Recherche Chorégraphique (GRCCP), the lively enclave within the company whose business is to occupy itself with modern dance, to experiment and take chances. Rather, it is the perception that the 20th-century vocabulary and the experience of what is understood by "modern dance" and "dance theater" has never seemed so integral to the full company than it is now. This is no mean thing — a ballet troupe's muscles can be stretched pretty far keeping one foot in contact with a three-century-old tradition and the other in the here and now.

The perception has been heightened in recent weeks by the first performances of some substantial new works, notably William Forsythe's "In the Middle, Somewhat Elevated" and Karole Armitage's "Les Anges Ternis" (Tarnished Angels), both on the recent program of five pieces by American choreographers, and Maguy Marin's "Leçons de Ténèbres." All three choreographers have already produced pieces for GRCCP, but these works mark major efforts to utilize the full resources of the company and the stage of the Paris Opera.

French modern dance broke out its ghetto in 1983 when the American Dance Festival introduced five young French troupes to the United States. Maguy Marin's own company, based in the Paris suburb of Créteil, was one of them. Since then, her "May 18," inspired by the works of Samuel Beckett using music by Schubert, and her dollhouse setting of Prokofiev's "Cinderella" for the Lyon Opera Ballet, have been such hits in New York that they were brought back a second time. With her almost baroque sense of the-



Didière in "Les Anges Ternis," Guillem and Hilaire in "In the Middle, Somewhat Elevated," and "Leçons de Ténèbres."

The experience of what is understood by "modern dance" and "dance theater" has never seemed so integral to the whole Paris Opera Ballet company as now.

ater as a visual spectacle, supported by a firm sense of structure, she has rapidly become the most visible French choreographer of her generation.

Certain themes recur in Marin's work: the sense of lost innocence or the destruction of an earthly paradise in "Babel Babel" and "Eden," the calamitous effect of social convention on emotional and sexual longings in "Hymen," a feeling, even a kind of nostalgia, for a Spain she did not know, in "Calambres" (Marin was born in Toulouse of parents who had fled Franco Spain).

"Leçons de Ténèbres," her new 40-minute work for the Paris Opera, is not easy to sinistral. The music is François Couperin's pristine and delicately moving setting of the biblical Lamentations of Jeremiah, benedicting the fall and martyrdom of Jerusalem, performed by two sopranos and a viola da gamba under the fastidious direction of William Christie, who also played the organ. Montserrat Casanova's set suggested a

gloomy temple, illuminated only by a 13-armed candelabra, with the dancers garbed in monkish robes, black for the men and white for the women. But the choreography for the 14 separate texts seemed like variations on a sadomasochistic theme, as if the women were being put through ritualized tortures meant to mirror the agonies of the fallen city. The contrast between the sublimated brutality on the stage and the spare beauty of the music was as great as that between the music and the horrors recounted in the words. It is a disorienting but strangely evocative work, bathed in a theatrical atmosphere of ancient ritual.

Forsythe began choreographing when he was a dancer with the Stuttgart Ballet and since 1984 he has been the director of the Frankfurt Ballet. He has produced dances for several companies, works that are often dramatically hard-edged, full of tough energy, and with complex, high-speed choreog-

raphy that stretches both dancers and the classical vocabulary to the snapping point.

His "Sextet" (an extract of a larger work done in Frankfurt), shown by the Lyon Opera Ballet on its New York visit last January, is a work for four dancers that juxtaposes seemingly informal, everyday movement and classical poise, put together with choreographic density and sudden shifts of mood and direction. "In the Middle, Somewhat Elevated" looks like more of the same, only more so, for nine dancers in various, constantly changing combinations. In a program note, Forsythe says that he chose the dancers according to their various qualities, to explore movement with certain basic elements as a point of departure, and that each rehearsal was filmed, the end result being put together in the manner of an edited film. With dancers like Sylvie Guillem, Isabelle Guérin, Karin Avery, Fanny Galda, Laurent Hilaire and Manuel Legris — in short, the front rank of the company's youngest

soloists — Forsythe had rich and malleable material, and he produced a essay in break-neck choreographic invention. The stage was divided only by light and darkness, with the dancers occasionally retreating to the shadow to take a breather — like athletes going to the bench only to be thrown back into the fray a moment later. Tom Willems's original score was an apt musical platform of electronically manipulated sound.

Post-Balanchine is a term that has been applied to Forsythe, and it does not seem out of place. In any case, he is one of a number of choreographers engaged to do new works for the New York City Ballet's festival of American composers next year.

Armitage's "Les Anges Ternis" was a very French affair, in the decorative sense, with costumes by Christian Lacroix that included stiff little urns and a lot of stilet color, and a series of still lifes by David Salle as backdrops. But the classical-jazzy choreography more than survived the competition,

especially in clever pas de deux for Elisabeth Platet and Jean Guizerix and a couple of jumping-jack solos for Jean-Marie Didière, all set to Charlie Mingus's "Black Saint and the Sinner Lady."

"Soon," by Daniel Ezralow of the Momix Dance Theater, was an exhilarating pas de deux for Françoise Legree and Patrick Dupond, to music by U2, and "The Envelope," by David Parsons, was a jokey Mack Sennett chase set to bleeding bits of Rossini overtures involving comically sinister characters trying to get rid of an unwanted letter.

Oddly enough, the only item on the all-American program that did not work very well were the solos extracted from Alvin Nikolais's "Schemata," the full-length work he did for the Paris Opera in 1980. The context was missing, but the main problem was that movements written for Murray Louis, with his highly articulated and minutely controlled limbs, are not easily absorbed by even the best classically trained dancers.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:

•Kunstlerhaus:

— To July 12: The Charms of Medusa: Mannerism from the 16th to 20th century. 600 objects including paintings, sculptures, drawings and works on paper, from 45 museums including the Louvre, Rijksmuseum, and the National Gallery in London.

ENGLAND

LONDON:

•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.61):

— To July 19: The first major exhibition of the work of landscape photographer Ansel Adams (1902-1984) since his death.

•Goldsmiths' Hall:

— To July 24: Over 200 examples of the work of Art Nouveau jeweler René Lalique.

•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52):

— To June 28: Jewels of the Ancients: 255 pieces of ancient Near Eastern jewelry from 3000 B.C. to the 7th century.

— To June 21: From Byzantium to El Greco: Icons and Frescoes from Greece. 70 icons, frescoes and panel paintings, including one recently discovered painting by El Greco.

•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13):

— To Aug. 2: A retrospective of the work of Winifred Nicholson (1893-1981): paintings and gouaches (1921-81).

•National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (tel: 858-4422):

— To 1988: Australia 200: historical materials focus on the sailing of the first fleet to Australia in May 1787.

FRANCE

LYON:

•Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 78.28.07.66):

— To June 14: Henri Matisse: Part du livre. A comprehensive exhibition of book illustrations — in-

cluding 50 drawings and 150 engravings — by Matisse.

PARIS:

•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33):

— To June 15: Mies van der Rohe and his Disciples, 1896-1969: 170 drawings, photographs and architectural models from the Art Institute of Chicago.

— To Aug. 17: L'Époque, La Mode, La Morale, La Passion: Aspects of Art Today, a panorama of the international art scene of the past ten years in conjunction with the Pompidou Center's tenth anniversary.

•Galerie Waring Hopkins, Alain Thomas (tel: 42.65.51.05):

— To June 27: Berthe Morisot: 40 oils, watercolors, drawings and sculptures.

•Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10):

— To July 20: Tanis — Gold of the Pharaohs: 100 objects, of which 53 from the Cairo museum, recovered from the Egyptian royal tombs at Tanis.

— To June 15: Costume, costume: the history of dress in France since Roman times.

•Musée de la Publicité (tel: 42.46.13.09):

— To Sept. 14: Rare Art Nouveau poster-art, including Montmartre artists, work from the Viennese Secession, Catalan and American work.

•Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23):

— To Sept. 20: '30s Paris Fashion: 80 design masterpieces, 1929-39.

•Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Jardin des Plantes, (tel: 45.87.00.28):

— To Oct. 31: Treasures of Tibet: A rare exhibition of objects from the kingdom of Gu-gu in western Tibet which date mostly from the 10th to the 15th century.

•Musée de l'Organgerie (tel: 42.97.48.16):

— To Sept. 28: Eighty drawings by Raoul Dufy for "La Fée Électrique," the 10 by 70 meter mural in the city of Paris's modern art museum.

•Musée Rodin (tel: 47.05.01.34):

— To Aug. 31: 100 Rodin marbles on view for the first time in 50 years.

SPAIN

BARCELONA:

•Museo de Arte Moderno:

— To June 14: Auguste Rodin: 50 bronzes sculptures and 40 watercolors from the Rodin Museum in Paris.

MADRID:

•Centro Cultural la Caixa:

— To June 30: The collection of the Duchess of Alba. Includes Old Master paintings, sculptures, and other works from the 16th-20th century.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL:

•Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28):

— June 14-Sept. 27: Dutch Painting of the 17th Century from the Principality of Liechtenstein and works in Swiss collections.

MARTIGNY:

•Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78):

— To Nov: 200 paintings, drawings and graphic works by Toulouse-Lautrec on exhibit from the Toulouse-Lautrec museum in Albi and Swiss museums.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:

•Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00):

— To Aug. 23: A Joan Miró retrospective, with more than a hundred paintings, as well as sculpture and drawings on view.

•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00):

— To July 26: Gauguin and his Circle in Brittany: 100 rare woodcuts, lithographs and other prints by Gauguin, Paul Sérusier, Emile Bernard and others.

WASHINGTON, D.C.:

•Renwick Gallery (tel: 357.27.00):

— To July 26: American Art Deco: 200 works from the 1920s and '30s including sculpture, furniture, textiles, glass, ceramics and silver.

ITALY

FLORENCE:

•Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40):

— To June 30: The Collections of the 20th Century: works by Italian artists 1915-1945.

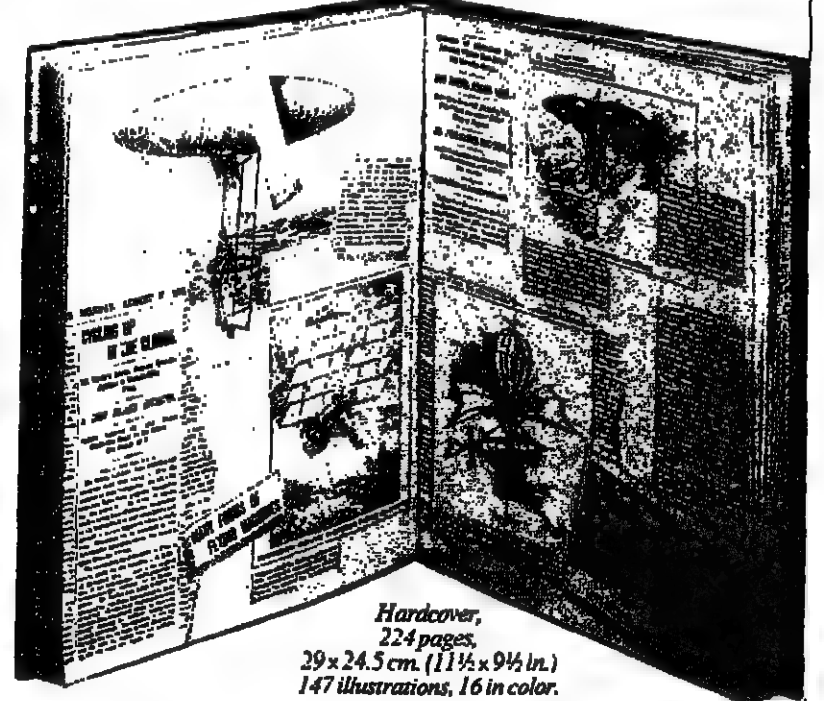
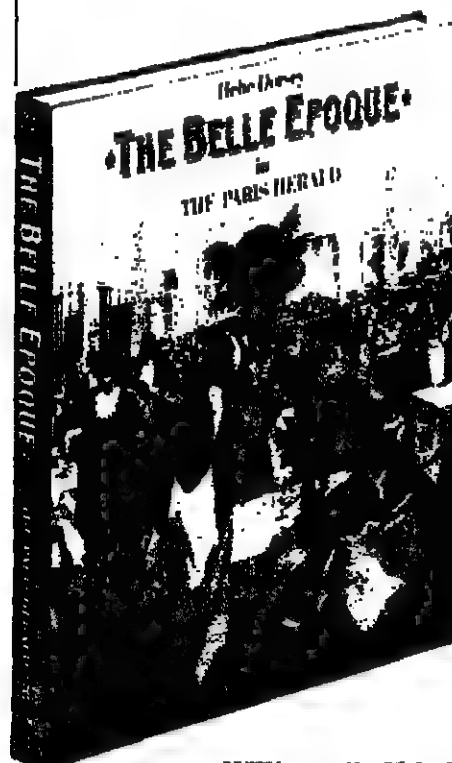
VENICE:

•Musée Correr (tel: 25625):

— To Oct. 18: Henri Matisse and Italy: 60 canvases, 100 drawings, 75 sculptures and 20 cut outs.

•Ca' Foscari:

— To Aug. 2: American Art of the 1960s from the Ludwig Museum in Cologne.

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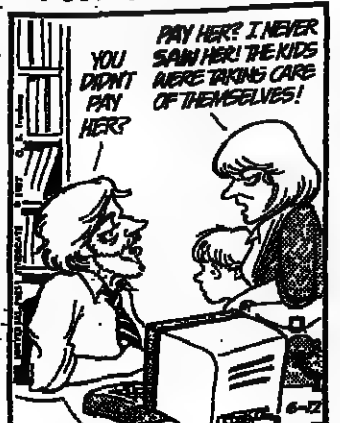
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WALL STREET WATCH

Subaru of America in Skid Because of the Yen's Rise

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Subaru of America Inc., a former high-flying stock, has lost friends in the Wall Street community for the simple reason that its earnings — and share price — have plummeted during the past year. The company, which imports and distributes Japanese-made vehicles for sale in the United States, has been a victim of the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

"We're probably the only firm still carrying Subaru on the buy list," said Stanley Lanzet, a special situations analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Ronald A. Glantz, automotive analyst for Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, rates Subaru's stock as a "sell." Harvey Heinbach of Merrill Lynch considers it "below average" in appeal over the next year.

"Subaru is a big cash generator, since it has no capital needs," said Glantz.

The shares sold at a record high of \$39 in mid-1986, shortly after an eight-for-one stock split took effect. Last week, the stock changed hands at \$12.50. This followed an announcement by Subaru that profit for its quarter ended April 30 had plunged to 21 cents a share, from 47 cents a year earlier.

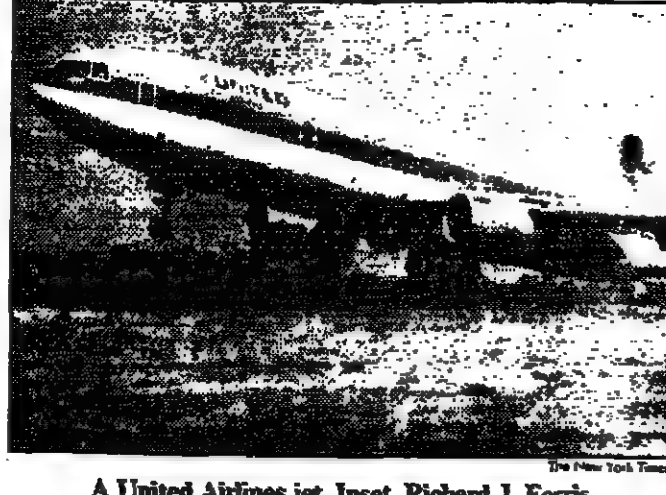
On Thursday, the Subaru shares fell 25 cents to close at \$13 in over-the-counter trading.

Seen as the main cause of Subaru's earnings decline was the prolonged rise in the value of the yen against the dollar, which caused the cost of imported cars to increase. "As a result, the company was forced to offer incentives that, in effect, wiped out its average markup of \$500 to \$550 on a car," said Donald F. De Scenza of Nomura Securities International.

"I carry a neutral rating on the stock," he added. "In retrospect, it should have been a sell. I had the stock as a buy until last July, when I lowered it to neutral. At that time, the shares were selling at \$32 or \$33 on their way down."

MR. LANZET of Drexel Burnham echoed these views. "Higher importing costs for Subaru coincided with a glut of cars in this country, thereby intensifying pressures on the company," he said. Mr. Lanzet views the stock with particular fondness, having first recommended it to clients in 1979 at a split-adjusted price of 62.5 cents a share. It has remained on Drexel Burnham's buy list ever since.

The Decision to Break Up Alleg. . . , uh, United



A United Airlines jet. Inset, Richard J. Ferris.



Olson: A No-Nonsense Man for Detail

New Chairman Showed Competitive Streak at Hertz
By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Frank A. Olson's promotion to chairman and chief executive of Allegis Corp. makes sense to people familiar with his long career with Hertz, the car rental company that Allegis owns.

"He is immensely competitive," said O.J. Simpson, the former football star who has been Hertz's chief advertising spokesman since 1974. "We had to negotiate directly with him and, in my case, he never loses. In his office, he's strictly no-nonsense."

In turning to a fellow board member after Richard J. Ferris's sudden resignation Tuesday, the main concern of Allegis's directors may have been choosing an executive thoroughly familiar with the company's problems. But Mr. Olson, 54, also has a reputation for management skills that could help Allegis in a period of upheaval.

"He has a tremendous attention to detail, and his persistence is legendary," said Vincent A. Wasik, chief executive officer of National Car Rental Co. and a former Hertz executive vice president.

For all his executive talents, Mr. Olson has not been able to shield Hertz from some trying moments. Hertz's share of the car rental market has fallen from 60 percent in the 1960s to about 35 percent.

Profits often have slumped, partly because of the industry's frequent discounting and giveaway wars.

Hertz also has frequently been bogged down in executive infighting, which reached its public peak in 1980 when Mr. Olson had a falling-out with Joseph V. Vittoria, then Hertz's president and chief executive officer.

Allegis might find him well-equipped to deal with the unions, a former colleague said.

Mr. Vittoria was shunned aside to a vice chairmanship and in 1982 was exiled to Europe. Shortly afterward, he moved to Hertz's bitter rival, Avis Inc., taking with him 15 Hertz executives and some documents that Hertz said were confidential.

Run-Up in Stock And Pilots' Offer Clinched Sell-Off

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Allegis Corp.'s announcement that it will break up the company and sell the pieces, could bring investors almost \$3 billion in profits, investment bankers say.

Allegis owns United Airlines, the Hertz car rental company and two hotel chains, Hilton International and Westin.

The pilots' union and Coniston Partners, Allegis's biggest antagonists, hailed the planned sales. Coniston, a Wall Street money management firm that stands to profit hugely from its 13.2 percent holding in Allegis, said it would monitor developments, and the pilots responded in similarly muted tones as they considered the dimensions of their victory.

But there seemed no doubt that Allegis would be broken up, with the sale of the airline to company employees, or possibly to a higher bidder, however, seemed remote because no other airline was thought to be interested in an airline as huge as United.

Offers to buy other pieces of the company are already coming in, insiders said. Wall Street houses, along with advisers, traders and individual investors, will share heavily in the proceeds.

Coniston, for example, which used a \$530 million investment in the company to help precipitate the breakup plan, could make \$250 million.

Based on the individual value of the pieces, investment bankers said that stockholders eventually might get as much as \$100 a share, double the market value of the company only two months ago.

One of Mr. Olson's first recommendations Tuesday was that the six-week-old name Allegis be scrapped. He will ask shareholders to approve the name United Airlines Inc., which the company carried for 43 years until it was renamed UAL Inc. in 1969.

See ALLEGIS, Page 15

Bonn GNP Falls By 0.5% in 2d Weak Showing

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The West German economy contracted by 0.5 percent in the first three months of 1987, the Federal Statistics Office reported Thursday, in its second consecutive weak quarterly performance.

The preliminary figures also showed that gross national product rose 2.4 percent in the first quarter from its level a year earlier. The figures are subject to revision and are adjusted to account for inflation and seasonal factors.

Unadjusted, first-quarter GNP would have declined 1 percent from the final quarter of 1986, the statistics office said. GNP measures a nation's total output of goods and services.

The government attributed the poor showing to unusually severe winter weather, particularly in March, that brought the construction industry to almost a standstill and to a drop in motor vehicle registrations in the first two months of the year.

It also attributed the decline from the fourth quarter to being car sales at the end of 1986, when consumers bought quickly to take advantage of tax breaks.

In the fourth quarter, GNP was unchanged from the third quarter, although it rose 2.4 percent from a year earlier. For 1986 as a whole, West Germany's GNP rose 2.4 percent, after a rise of 2.5 percent in 1985.

Private economists put much of the blame for the economic slowdown of the past six months to the Deutsche mark's strength against the dollar and other major currencies. The mark's ascent has cut sharply into exports, especially capital goods from West Germany's huge heavy industrial sector.

Exports of goods and services rose 0.4 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, compared with a year-to-year decline of 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Imports in the first quarter rose 5.9 percent from a year earlier period, compared with a 4.3 percent annual gain in the fourth quarter.

See BONN, Page 17

Japan's Trade Surplus Dropped Sharply in May

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus narrowed sharply in May to \$6.41 billion from \$7.57 billion in April, the Finance Ministry reported Thursday. Economists said the figures suggested that Japan might be turning the corner in reducing its massive trade imbalance.

The figure compared with a \$7.53 billion surplus in May 1986, for the first year-on-year decline in 26 months.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States shrank to \$4.43 billion in May from a record \$5.15 billion in April. But economists, noting that the bilateral surplus showed a year-on-year increase from \$4.06 billion in May 1986, said that the report might nonetheless fuel protectionist sentiment in Washington.

Yet the May figures offered crucial evidence that the decline in the surplus might be sustained, they said. Officials noted the figures reflected the rise of the yen, which has climbed 60 percent against the dollar since September 1985.

"In both yen and dollar terms the surplus fell below year-ago levels," said Ron Napier, an economist with Belmont Brothers Asia. "It's a good set of figures from that point of view." Until now, the effect of the yen's rise on trade had only been reflected in yen- and volume-based figures.

See JAPAN, Page 15

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See AMERICAN EXPRESS, Page 15

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 11
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.9360
French franc	6.5596
German mark	3.3757
Italian lira	2.3637
Japanese yen	163.89
Netherlands guilder	3.6033
Spanish peseta	166.37
Swiss franc	2.0371
West German mark	3.3757

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	June 11
1-month T-bill	7.125%
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
2-year T-bill	7.125%
3-year T-bill	7.125%
5-year T-bill	7.125%
10-year T-bill	7.125%
30-year T-bill	7.125%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

Auto Sales Lead 0.6% Drop In U.S. Consumer Outlays

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Retail sales dropped 0.6 percent in May, the biggest decline in four months, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said that sales totaled a seasonally adjusted \$124 billion last month following a tiny 0.2 percent increase in April.

The weakness last month was led by a big 3.8 percent drop in auto sales, the largest monthly decline in this category since January.

Without the weakness in autos, retail sales would have risen a tiny 0.3 percent as other categories posted either small increases or declines.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Even Despite Reagan Remark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed almost unchanged Thursday in New York against most major currencies in lackluster trading after a brief sell-off sparked by remarks by President Ronald Reagan.

It closed at 1.7925 Deutsche marks, against 1.7915 Wednesday; 142.35 yen, compared with 142.00; 1.4330 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1.4305, and 5.9910 French francs, from 5.9915.

The pound, affected by the British election, closed at \$1.6640, compared with \$1.6610 Wednesday.

"At a news conference before leaving Venice, Mr. Reagan appeared to contradict the communiqué issued Wednesday by participants in the seven-nation summit meeting.

"It could be within reason that there could still be some lowering of the dollar's value 'in relation to other currencies,'" Mr. Reagan said. The dollar immediately fell in New York.

But Mr. Reagan had been re-

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Thu	Wed
Deutsche mark	1.7925	1.7915
Pound sterling	1.6640	1.6610
Japanese yen	142.35	142.00
Swiss franc	1.4330	1.4305
French franc	5.9910	5.9915

Source: Reuters

ponding to a question about the future course of interest rates and their impact on the dollar, and his comment began: "Well, frankly,

M-1 Fell \$4.4 Billion In Week Ended June 1

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$4.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$753.7 billion in the week ended June 1, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

M-1, including cash in circulation, checking accounts and travel checks, was revised for the previous week at \$753.1 billion. The four-week average rose to \$754.3 billion from \$753.2 billion.

The report poses three other scenarios for Japan's economy over the next seven years.

If Japan and the United States restructure their economies, Japan's current account surplus could be cut to about 2 percent of the GNP by 1993 while annual economic growth would average about 3.5 percent over the period.

According to this scenario, the yen remains stable in real terms but rises about 3 percent a year in nominal terms against the dollar, reflecting the differences in inflation between the two countries, the economists said.

The second scenario involves Japan restructuring its economy while the United States does not. The report says this would result in the current account surplus falling to 2.1 percent of the GNP in 1993 while economic growth would average nearly 4 percent a year. The yen would remain stable in real terms and appreciate modestly in nominal terms.

As a result, the Miyazaki report is being published separately to make it clear that it is not backed by the economic council.

The economic planning minister, Tetsuo Kondo, appears to support the Miyazaki report, however. He said Japan should try to cut its

most of us believe that the dollar should remain stable."

Shortly thereafter, the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, stressed: "What the president wants is stability for the dollar."

When the market saw the complete text of the comments and the White House statement, the dollar quickly stabilized.

It held fairly steady in Europe as well. There, as in New York, traders were awaiting the April U.S. trade deficit figure, due out Friday.

Earlier, in London, the dollar closed at 1.7935 Deutsche marks, slightly lower than Wednesday's 1.7965, and at 142.40 Japanese yen, compared with 142.45.

London trading in sterling was quiet pending the election results. The pound ended at \$1.6615, compared with \$1.6595 Wednesday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 1.7970 DM, up from 1.7877 Wednesday, while in Paris it was at 6.0060 francs, compared with 5.9760. The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.4848 Swiss francs, little changed from Wednesday's 1.4838.

(UPI, Reuters)

Sumita Suggests Discount Rate Won't Be Cut

Reuters

TOKYO — A discount rate cut now would be totally improper, Satoshi Sumita, the governor of the Bank of Japan, said Thursday, according to sources at the central bank.

Mr. Sumita was also quoted as saying in Kyoto that the central bank would maintain its current soft credit stance and continue to keep short-term market interest rates low.

Tokyo stock and bond markets rose Wednesday on renewed speculation of another cut in Japan's discount rate, now at a record low 2.5 percent.

Dealers said that speculation was fanned by the communiqué at the economic summit meeting in Venice, which said a further market-led decline of interest rates would be helpful.

Mr. Sumita said the communiqué also cautioned that monetary policy should support growth without inflation, which he said Japan's current monetary stance was doing.

BONN: GNP Fell 0.5% in Quarter

(Continued from first finance page)

bly even more of a negative factor. For the year, GNP growth is likely to be between zero and 1 percent."

The poor first quarter also will fuel further demands by some of West Germany's key trading partners for measures to stimulate growth, economists said.

The United States and Japan have pressed West Germany to boost growth by stimulating domestic demand. They are seeking to spur global growth and reduce trade imbalances, particularly the huge U.S. trade deficit.

At the Venice meeting, however, Chancellor Helmut Kohl reiterated his nation's unwillingness to move away from its policy of slow, steady economic growth based on tightly controlled inflation.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Mr. Kohl also have clearly rejected new stimulatory

measures. They argue that planned tax reforms and the relatively low level of domestic interest rates are sufficient stimuli.

Mr. Schmidt of Industriekreditbank agreed. "Any stimulatory measures at this point would be counterproductive," he said. "What the economy needs right now is patience. But that's the most costly commodity, and it isn't one politicians can sell."

Expansion of domestic consumption may be threatened by the recent economic doldrums, an economist for a Frankfurt-based bank said.

"Domestic demand could be hurt if consumers become alarmed and start putting money they planned to spend in their savings accounts," he said.

Such a development appears unlikely, he said, but "would mean at best economic stagnation."

At Summit's End, 7 Agreed to Disagree on Growth Policy

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

VENICE — The leaders of the seven major Western industrialized nations ended their summit meeting by admitting that despite slipping economic growth rates and serious trade problems, they were unable to agree that growth-oriented policies should be pursued now.

Instead, in a long communiqué ending the 13th annual summit meeting, the leaders postponed any stimulative actions unless "world economic growth is insufficient."

The communiqué on economic issues was so generally worded that it underlined the inability of the leaders to reach substantive agreement on some key policies.

Nonetheless, James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, insisted that "clear progress has been made on a number of fronts."

But when asked how he thought financial markets would assess the meeting, Mr. Baker would say only that "anybody who reacts with all 'right' if the markets remember that no new major initiatives had been promised."

The leaders reaffirmed the need for stability in the exchange value of the dollar and other currencies. They also promised to intensify coordination of economic policy "with a view to ensuring internal

consistency of domestic policies and their international compatibility."

The new coordination measures were reported Tuesday to include a minimum of three regularly scheduled meetings a year of the seven finance ministers to review economic policy. The coordination re-

Philippines Drops Demand For New Terms on Debt

Reuters

NEW YORK — Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin of the Philippines said Thursday that he had dropped his demand for improved terms in a March accord on rescheduling \$10.3 billion in debt to foreign banks.

He also said that foreigners investing in the Philippines by converting debt into equity would be required to fund part of that investment with Philippine Investment Notes, or PINs, which are non-interest bearing debt certificates with a six-year maturity.

The nation's 12-bank advisory committee agreed March 27 to reschedule the debt over 17 years at a rate of 7/8 of a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate. Soon afterward, a committee led by Citibank agreed to restructure Argentina's debts at a finer margin, of 13/16 point over Libor.

Mr. Ongpin said he had been told by bankers that the 13/16 rate was granted to Mexico last year for special reasons and would not be matched for any other debtor. But after a review of the Argentine package, the Philippines decided to drop its protest, he said.

He said he hoped that banks would make up for the difference between the debt packages through a substantial purchase of PINs, thereby reducing the amount of hard currency that Manila must spend to service its \$28.2 billion foreign debt. The option for creditor banks to buy PINs was covered in the March debt accord.

ing the global trading system through a new round of negotiations through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It endorsed the U.S. effort to extend the new negotiations to services and to intellectual property rights such as patents.

pledged to refrain from further

The communiqué was so generally worded that it underlined the inability to reach substantive agreement.

portedly would be based on at least six key indicators: exchange rates, the trade balance, the current account, gross national product, inflation and monetary conditions.

The nations warned in the communiqué that "further substantial shifts in exchange rates could prove counterproductive to efforts to increase growth and facilitate adjustment."

The statement was viewed as an endorsement of the decision by their finance ministers in Paris on Feb. 22 to stabilize exchange rates and marked the first such pledge by summit leaders.

Also in their communiqué, the leaders:

• Gave their blessing to improv-

accumulation of farm surpluses or increasing protective agricultural measures and called on other nations to do the same.

• Endorsed the Baker strategy for reducing the Third World debt, supplemented by a menu of alternatives to regular bank loans for middle-income debtor countries and "enhancement" of lending by international institutions, especially the World Bank.

• Said that consideration should be given to lower interest rates on the existing debts of countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as longer repayment terms through the Paris Club of Western creditor nations.

President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan praised the commitments on exchange rates and economic policy coordination.

Mr. Mitterrand said that agreement on the use of economic indicators, including exchange rates, to monitor international cooperation was a step toward "reference" or "target" zones, a form of greater rigidity long favored by the French.

"You always want more, but we are pleased when our partners make the kind of progress that was made here," he said. "We're getting close to reference zones." Publicly, the U.S. side does not use the term "reference" or "target zone" to describe such coordination.

Mr. Nakasone was generally credited with success at the Venice meeting. He not only deflected criticism by introducing a \$43 billion fiscal expansion package but obtained, after a struggle, inclusion of a paragraph in the communiqué praising his country for offering new aid to developing countries.

The United States and other countries had been urging West Germany to bolster growth of its sagging economy, in part to help global prosperity. But Bonn firmly resisted the pressure. "We are no locomotive," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said at a news conference.

Tokyo Panel Warns of Yen Rise If Economy Not Changed

Reuters

TOKYO — An advisory body to the Economic Planning Agency has warned that the yen could rise sharply against the dollar in coming years if Japan and the United States do not restructure their economies, economists said.

They said the panel forecast that the dollar could fall to 100 yen by 1993 if exchange rates alone are used to reduce Japan's current account surplus.

The advisory body, headed by Isamu Miyazaki, chairman of the Daiwa Securities Research Institute, is expected to publish its report later this month.

According to the report, Japanese economic growth will slow to an average 2 percent in the next seven years if the surplus is reduced by exchange rates alone, economists said. Under this scenario, the surplus would be cut to 2 percent of the gross national product, from 4.5 percent now.

The last scenario assumes a stable yen in nominal terms and no attempt at economic restructuring by Japan or the United States. In that case, the current account surplus in 1993 would exceed 4.5 percent of the GNP while Japanese economic growth would average nearly 4 percent.

The study was intended to accompany a report on economic restructuring issued last month by an economic council headed by Haruo Masekawa, former governor of the Bank of Japan. But the council was split over whether to establish a numerical target for the current account surplus as a percentage of the GNP, government sources said.

As a result, the Miyazaki report is being published separately to make it clear that it is not backed by the economic council.

The economic planning minister, Tetsuo Kondo, appears to support the Miyazaki report, however. He said Japan should try to cut its

surplus to 2 percent of the GNP in four or five years.

He said this did not represent an official target but a practical benchmark toward which Japan should be heading.

"According to our past experience, when the surplus has exceeded more than 2 percent of GNP we have experienced some trade friction," he said in an interview.

Some Western diplomats reacted coolly to Mr. Kondo's comments, saying such a reduction in the surplus would not be sufficient.

Indian Firm Gets Soviet Job

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Larsen & Toubro Ltd. has signed a 700 million rupee (\$547 million) contract with Goskoin-tourist, the Soviet tourism authority, to build two hotels in Uzbekistan, in Soviet central Asia, the Commerce Ministry announced Thursday.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

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